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Hongkong, 5th December, 1968

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN "GOEDEN" WEDNESDAY, 16th December.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA "DERFLINGER" About THURSDAY, 17th December.

MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE "PRINZ WALDEMAR" THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTH SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, via PORTS ARMAND BEHIC 7th Dec., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, via PORTS TONKIN 8th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS DUMBEA 22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS ...	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG ...	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI ...	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH ...	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND REFRIGERATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Lanchons of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootta, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 A.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamceen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamceen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908.

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PRAK, NEAR THE TRAIN TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some other work, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with delicate maintenance a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 4th inst.—

General business has prevailed, and the week has been unproductive of any special feature.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have hardened still further, and sales have taken place at \$845 and \$850 closing steady at the latter rate. The London quotation has receded to £82.

Marine Insurance.—Cautions have improved to \$105 at which rate sales have been effected. Unions after sales at \$810 have advanced to \$815, closing firm and with an upward tendency. North Chinas are quoted at Tls. 100. Yangtzes are unchanged at \$167.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have changed hands at \$102, and close with buyers at \$103, Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$330.

Shipping.—With the exception of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, which have been sold at \$192, all stocks under this heading are unchanged, and we have heard of no business.

Refineries.—China Sugars have found buyers at \$112, and are in further demand. Luxons continue on offer at \$10. Perak Sugars have declined to Tls. 37.

Mining.—Raubas have been sold at rates up to \$8. Chinese Engineerings have strengthened to Tls. 151, closing in demand.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have weakened to \$44, at which rate they are offering. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier and have sellers at \$91. Shanghai Docks have shown a sharp recovery, and jumped to Tls. 79, closing strong and in demand. Hongkong Wharves have inquiries at Tls. 142.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys' Estates are wanted at \$94. Hongkong Hotels can be placed at \$80. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$30. West Points are quoted at \$46. Shanghai Lands have not changed, and are quoted at Tls. 116.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have improved and are wanted at Tls. 63. Hongkong Cottons have weakened to \$10, and sellers prevail.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents are in strong request, and have buyers at \$9. Dairy Farms have changed hands at \$22. Electric are inquired for at \$18, and Watsons at \$9, while Icos have sellers at \$230, and Green Island Cements at \$10. Langkats have receded to a certain extent, and at the close, sellers prevail at Tls. 880. Sumatras have also depreciated to Tls. 117, but there are buyers at this rate.

Exchange.—The Bank selling rate on London is 1/82 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 751.

Dividends Payable.—Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Tls. 5 payable on 15th December. Langkats fourth interim of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10—Tls. 20 on 15th December.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

On the 28th day of the 9th moon (October 22) the Waiwupu received from Sir J. N. Jordan a dispatch in which the British Minister states that he has received a letter from the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation complaining of the infringement of some of the conditions of the Chekiang Railway Loan Agreement on the part of the Chekiang Railway Company. The British Minister says that although a British Engineer-in-Chief has been selected and appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, the appointment has not been officially approved by the Railway Company. Sir J. N. Jordan adds that some of the sections of the Railway are being badly constructed, and that the materials and goods used are not of good and satisfactory quality. He states that although the British Engineer-in-Chief arrived in Shanghai more than two months ago, he has not since been asked to discharge his duties; and that, unless drastic measures are immediately taken to ameliorate this unsatisfactory state of affairs, it is feared that not only the interests of the Chinese Government and the Railway Company, but also those of the subscribers to the Loan will be injured. The British Minister adds that he is at a loss to know why the Central Government should allow the Railway Company to treat the Agreement with such levity. In conclusion he requests the Chinese Government to instruct the Railway Company to act in strict accordance with the settlement of the Loan Agreement.—N. C. D. News.

THE POPULATION OF JAVA.

Java, which is hardly one-third larger than Ireland, offers an interesting problem to students of the law of population.

The Javanese increase fast in number under conditions which were first investigated scientifically, in 1869, by a medical officer in the Government service there named Bleeker. He came to the conclusion that the people of Java, though their average duration of life is shorter than that of the Dutch, would multiply faster than the people of Holland. Dr. Bleeker said it down that the population of Java doubled in 35 years, while, in Holland, it takes 70 years to double the population.

He forecasted that the population of Java, which stood at 14 millions in 1865, would exceed 28 millions in 1900. The actual counting shows him to be surprisingly in the right. On December 31, 1900, the census returns showed the population to be 28,386,121. During the twenty years since 1862, the population of the island had increased 45.3 per cent. Facts having proved Dr. Bleeker's theory, the population of Java in 1935 will stand at about 50 millions.

At present, the pressure of population is so great as to excite anxiety. What will it be a generation hence?

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

OLD JAPANESE "DAIMYO" CLOCKS, IVORY NETSUKES, JINKASA, BUDHAS, OLD LACQUERED INROS, OLD CLOISONNE and SATSUMA VASES, CHERYWOOD and ROUND TABLES, DESKS, SQUARE and CARVED CHAIRS, FLOWER STANDS, CARVED BRASS and BRONZE VASES, FLOWER POTS, IMARI, ARITA and MAKUDZU VASES, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 21st and 22nd December, 1908, at 10 A.M., at H.M. Naval Establishments,

SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS

NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—

Iron Blocks, Hoses, Lamps and Lanterns,

Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables,

Old Boiler, Steam Hammer, Coal Sacks,

Canvas Bags, Old India-Rubber, Old Leather,

Carpets, Matings, Old Boats, Furniture, &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING

STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing,

Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of

Electro-plated Articles), Implements, Seamen's

Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

Intimations.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,

LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1900.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
& Co., & Co., & Co.BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.A reliable remedy for all severe, acute,
chronic, and lingering coughs and colds.
Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling
in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the
head, sneezing, &c.WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness,
coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of
the throat and lungs.WATSON'S
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore
throat, &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

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BIRTHS.

On November 23, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr
and Mrs. F. C. FRISCHLING, a son.
On November 29, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr
and Mrs. JAMES LAW, a daughter.
On November 29, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr
and Mrs. J. JESSEN, a daughter.
On November 30, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr
and Mrs. C. D. PEARSON, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908

GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENT
COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Although it is barely three months since the Estimates of the Colony's revenue and expenditure during the current year were submitted to the Legislative Council and passed, the Government has already found it necessary to curtail still further all items of expenditure which are not absolutely requisite for the welfare of the Colony. To-day's issue of the *Gazette* furnishes abundant evidence of this retrenchment. In ordinary times, when there is a steady or rising revenue, when the outlook is promising, and there are no shadows to darken the financial situation in the future, a certain laxity in providing for the wants of the Government Department is excusable. But at present, when the air is thick with rumours of impending trouble, and the revenue appears to be decreasing without full and adequate reason to explain away the cause, it is highly essential that retrenchment should be effected in the most trivial concerns, even although, in some cases, the cutting down of expenses may lead to a certain amount of impotence on the part of the heads of Departments. It is only to be expected that those in charge of the various bureaux under the Government should cavil at the elimination of small items, which from time immemorial have been allowed them by the Legislative Council and it may be that the old cry of compulsory inefficiency will be raised, but efficiency is quite as consistent with economy as it is with wanton extravagance, and the Government Departments will have to learn that our lesson before many weeks have passed. By order of His Excellency the Governor, a Retrenchment Committee,

pledged to undertake the most drastic reforms in the public expenditure and to rigorously strike out every individual item which seems at all superfluous or which can at least be temporarily omitted, and to scrape the bones of even necessary departmental needs, has been appointed and will, we understand, commence a thorough investigation of the Government offices from top to bottom. There is to be no mercy shown by this official Committee in simply whittling down a few dollars here and a few dollars there, after the old-time custom. It intends to conduct a wholesale sweep of the most infinitesimal outgoings and to scrutinize to the very marrow the reasons which may be adduced in favour of the retention of lump sums, covering untold objects that can be done without. Obviously, there must be many details of expenditure which are by no means actually required in the proper working of the departmental machine, and it is just possible that money is diverted into side channels other than those contemplated when the Estimates are in course of preparation. It will be for the Retrenchment Committee to keep a strict watch for such diversions of the public expenditure and to be adamant when such a vague item as " sundries " is mooted. The personal tastes and predilections of office-holders will have to be wholly disregarded, otherwise the result of the inquiry will be comparatively fruitless. It is not a savoury duty which has been imposed on the Retrenchment Committee, nor is it one which anybody so closely bound together by mutual ties, interests, hopes and aspirations as the members of the higher branches of the Civil Service are, would willingly undertake. The outcome may mean the undermining of friendships and the creation of vague suspicions that certain departments are not afforded that consideration consonant with their dignity and traditions, but if the Committee is to do anything in the shape of realising its aim, then the members will endeavour, as far as it is humanly possible, to harbour but a single thought in their minds, and that the public weal. What we anticipate as a direct outcome of this unwelcome, although extremely necessary zeal for economy is the entire reorganisation of the several Government Departments. We do not for a moment suggest or advocate the dismissal of clerks who have given their lives to the Government service because such a step would be merely criminal, but it would increase the distress which exists in the Colony and penalise those who through no fault of their own have been engaged to satisfy the whims and fancies of their immediate superiors. But are there not cases where duties are multiplied and *infinitum* simply because the dignity and self-importance of one official will not permit of his communicating in person with a subordinate. What about all those needless "chits" which fly around, visiting one department after another until at last it reaches the individual for whom it was originally intended? Only to be answered by another "chit" which performs the identical circumlocutory journey, at the end of which it is discovered that the answer conveys nothing. If the labours of the Retrenchment Committee lead to the reorganisation of staff duties so much desired, it will at once attain two objects—that of excising wasteful expenditure and that of introducing long-needed reforms. It might not be inadvisable for the Committee to invite anonymous suggestions from the junior servants of the Government indicating in what direction economies might be effected. It would never do for the subordinates to sign their names to such messages, for reasons which need not be stated. But if anybody should know where unnecessary expenditure is being incurred it should be the humble pen-wiper, who does not dare to open his mouth in case the inexorable law of contumacy and insubordination be dragged out for his special benefit. With one exception, the Retrenchment Committee will, we understand, be composed of officials, the non-officials, being, it is rumoured, Mr. Murray Stewart. In view of the explicit directions of the Governor that the Committee must spare nobody, it is a certainty that the official element will proceed to the attack with the gusto of famished wolves, and leave many a gap in the hide of the departmental offices. Mr. Murray Stewart, if our supposition is correct that he has been requested to associate himself with the work of spoiling the Egyptians, will unquestionably go to his task with a fair, open and unbiased mind, and his presence may even afford a gleam of hope in the eyes of those who already see their cherished views as to what a Government Department should be ruthlessly destroyed. That the Committee has not been appointed too soon is evidenced by the fact that in the comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the period ended 30th September, 1908, we find that there has been a total decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1907 of \$427,947, which is exclusive of land sales and these also show a decrease amounting to \$60,448. These figures speak for themselves, and there the question of retrenchment may be left for the present.

THE SOLUTION OF THE
FILIPINO PROBLEM.

When we consider the high aspirations which animated the Americans when they took possession of the Philippine Islands, the ideals which they held on the subject of colonial administration, the marvellous reforms introduced long before the natives were prepared for violent changes, it is with a feeling akin to amazement that we read in the Manila papers the ill-effects which progressive and enlightened Government has had on the natives. With all the will in the world to "boost" up the claims of the Philippines to general recognition, the crowning defect remains that the natives refuse to be disturbed from the sloth and laziness which are ingrained in their nature. According to the Filipino doctrine, which was not disputed by the Spaniards, or, at all events, was shown in the Spanish contempt for the toiler, it is only the slave and the serf, the bondman and the renegade who should toil and moil for a hand to mouth living. The freeman, the man with a patch of land sufficient to bear a few banana trees, perhaps a coconut or two, and enough herbs to provide for the daily decoction of viog, is above the drudgery of labour. It is an excellent doctrine for those born in the purple, but as far as the commoner is concerned it has its drawbacks. Now that there is a stable Government established in the Philippines various outlays have to be met by the squatters, such as taxes for road communications and the maintenance of civil administration. In consequence, the Filipino, accustomed to his perennial siesta, has either to be up and doing or find other methods of meeting the demands of the interloper. The alternative is the easiest way out of the difficulty and when it happens, that the date for the tax-gatherer, to appear comes round, there are many and sundry disappearances from the stock of wealthier or more fortunate neighbours. This does not merely apply to the payment of taxes, as a little incident which occurred lately, and is reported in the *Cablenews* will show: "Four Filipinos, a woman and a child were boiled and then burned up in the store of Mr. Guy Stratton, which is situated on the coast of Palawan, several miles south of Puerto Princesa. Agustin Suarez was in charge of Mr. Stratton's trading store at the point mentioned. The Moro dato of the region was indebted to Suarez for a large quantity of merchandise and became highly indignant when requested to settle up. He swore vengeance and gathering his clan on the night of October 24 raided the store, killing Agustin Suarez, his wife and child, Mauricio Fabian, assistant to Suarez, and two other Filipinos. After looting the place of everything of value, the house and bodies of the victims were burned." That is how the wild tribes in the archipelago pay their debts and if the more civilised natives do not venture that length it is only because they have proved other methods to be equally effective and much less hazardous. The real question, it will be seen, is how to lead the Filipino to a proper realisation of the dignity of labour. Is the problem insoluble; is it beyond the power of the American Government to induce the new subjects of the United States to understand the advantages they would personally derive from the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Islands? A somewhat similar problem faced the British when they took under their protecting wing the Federated Malay States. There, from the sultans downwards, the meaning of work was unknown; in fact it was a degrading spectacle to witness a man, presumably sane and responsible for his actions, voluntarily assisting his female dependants in the fields and no man with a kris or a spear allowed the idea to cross his mind. Yet to-day the Malays are workers in the best sense of the word. They are industrious and, in their own fashion, enterprising and this entire change has been brought about since the days of Sir Stamford Raffles. How did the British pioneers break the Malays into the yoke, without harming their high spirit of coercing them in any way? Well, we will come to that presently. It is openly admitted now that the Filipino is a shiftless, weary, forlorn creature, who cannot be got to work at any price. Most Americans who come to Hongkong from the Philippines deny the fact, but we maintain it is true nevertheless, and we are supported in that attitude by the well-informed *Cablenews*, which is not likely to condemn or chastise the natives without reason. American visitors point with no little pride to the numbers of Filipinos who are engaged in Manila at ordinary labouring work; they speak of native-built bridges, and of the Filipinos who toil in the ship-repairing yards, the factories and so forth. Take any American who has spent his life in and around Manila and he will rapaciously over the wonderful strides made by the Insular Government in the way of public improvements, and the faculty they have attained of attracting native labour. But Manila is not the Philippines. The American administrators have given the Filipinos liberty, freedom of speech, a free press, good government and the promise of autonomy when the time is

fitting. They have provided the natives with an Assembly of their own—to which some of the greatest rascals were elected and would have lived at the public expense if the Government had not interfered—and they have done everything to make life easy for the lotus-eater. But to what avail? The native press turns upon its benefactors and calls them everything but blessed. The common crowd indulges in vainglorious spoutings and wild imaginings which a dozen years ago would have been characterised as rank rebellion. They gather together in their hovels and preach sedition, for there is nobody to compare with the chronic loafer as a frothy propagandist and a downright call-to-arms agitator. All this to escape the burden of toil. They would rather beg their way from pillar to post than earn an honest, decent livelihood. And their scorn of a Government which refuses to maintain in affluence these needy windbags is superb. Listen for a moment to the inimitable sarcasm of *El Renacimiento*: "There was a time when we believed that we were being guided to glory by this great people. With the change of situation everything appeared to indicate that here famine, calamity, despotism, covetousness on the part of parsimonious government officials, and absolutism would be unknown. It looked as though there would be nothing but prosperity and liberty—enlightened with justice. We laughed in our glee and dreamed of the good fortune that was to be ours. But now, after the passing of time that has left behind it unhappy memories, doubt has invaded the soul of the Filipino." Doubt as to what? the reader will ask. Doubt as to whether they are likely to be kept as fatted calves for the rest of their natural lives is the answer, we suggest. The Assembly has been converted into a receptacle, we are told, for beggars' petitions, the suspension of taxes, appeals against this, that, and the next thing and all the rest of the usual rignarole. *El Renacimiento* loudly abuses the Government from the entire blame of the *fiasco* which is the usual ending of Assembly meetings and actually hints that if the Government is incapable of attending to the needs of the people, then the people will have to cure their misery and calamities by their own individual and collective efforts, otherwise they will perish. That is the climax. If the Government won't help them they will have to work. Such an alternative must strike awe and horror into the stoutest Filipino heart. The leaders of the people will grovel in their dismay, for there is nothing like work to distract a man's attention from the declamatory effervescence of disappointed demagogues. It is the death-knell of incendiary orations and the ring of evil-minded place-hunters knows it. Editorially, the *Cablenews*, dealing with this subject, remarks: "What astonishes most the stranger who comes to the Philippines are the thousands and tens of thousands of loafers. In every tienda, every billiard room, and in almost every window are able-bodied men who apparently have nothing to do. When the members of the committee on cholera investigation of Merchants' Association went into the filthiest parts of Manila, they were struck by these sights." And again: "Go into the provinces and these scenes are accentuated a thousand per cent. Everywhere there are men, loitering in their shacks. The visitor, especially who comes by way of China and who has seen there the patient and toiling millions cannot help but draw the contrast, to the prejudice of the Filipino." The *Cablenews* has hit the nail on the head when it calls attention to China. There is the country where work is not considered derogatory, where barren hills are converted into smiling gases. Now we come to the point why Great Britain so successfully managed to bring the Malays to understand that they had everything to gain by labour. Chinese by the hundred and the thousand were imported to open up the mines, to work in the engineering yards, to plant paddy and tobacco. The Chinese were paid reasonable wages. They lived like fighting cocks, from the Malay point of view. They gambled when they wished, and they had the money to gamble with, and they took trips to China and had great times when the spirit moved them. Some of them prospered and launched out on their own account, became towkays and respected members of society. The force of example and the evidence of what could be gained by imitating the Chinese miraculously did what no *carrot* system could have done; it induced the Malays to recognise that labour and hard labour at that, had its compensations, and the average Malay to-day is a worker and not a dreamer. The American Government have erected an insurmountable barrier against Chinese labour. They have excluded the very people who would have opened the eyes of the Filipinos to the benefits which flow from labour. When the Government relaxes the restrictions and admits the Chinese agricultural labourer to offer an example of what patience and industry can achieve, then, perhaps, the problem of work as the real panacea of the Philippines may be solved.

This annual prize distribution at St. Joseph's College will take place on Monday, the 11th inst. at 4 p.m. The Governor will preside.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SINGAPORE has been proclaimed an infected port.

This sale of ferns and other plants to the public from the Botanic Gardens will be discontinued after the end of this year.

It is reported that there is floating ice in the River Liao at Newchwang and the port will be closed to shipping this week.

The King's exequatur empowering Mr. P. H. Tiedemann to be consul for Russia at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The *Jiji* learns from Chemulpo that a Chinese vessel conveying many rifles for the rioters of Korea has been seized. The Japanese Consul has approached the Chinese Consul on the subject.

These conditions of sale for any lot of Crown land to be sold by auction, will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Copies of such conditions can be obtained on application at the P. W. D.

This new bridge of boats, 1,400 feet long, over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan, was completed on the 31st October and was opened for traffic by Bhai Gurdit Singh, superintendent in charge of the bridge, on the 1st ultimo.

It is notified that the poste restante and dead letter notices will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Lists of letters, &c. remaining in poste restante will be circulated as heretofore and be placed at the Post Office and branch offices.

The *Asahi* reports that China has consented to the Japanese request that stricter measures be taken to prohibit the Japanese boycott in South China. It is said that telegraphic instructions have been sent from Peking to the Viceroy at Canton, ordering him to dissolve the Self-Government Society.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, that in order to reduce the bulk of the *Gazette* and for purposes of economy departmental reports will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Copies of such reports and of the complete annual volumes of sessional papers can be purchased from the Government printers.

A coolie accidentally met his death this morning in Leighton Hill Road. The unfortunate man was engaged in the demolition of a verandah near No. 1 Police Station, when an iron rod fell on his head and tossed him into the road. Death was instantaneous. The deceased, whose name is unknown, was thirty years of age.

Mr. Von Wiser, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary in Hongkong, has received a telegram from the Foreign Office in Vienna, in which the Consul is commanded to convey the thanks of the Austrian Emperor to His Excellency the Governor for Sir Frederick Lugard's kind congratulations on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his reign.

This death occurred at H. M. Consular Gaol, Shanghai, on Saturday morning, of Mr. Thomas Brotherton, who arrived in Shanghai from Nagasaki on the 10th ultimo and was removed to the British Consular Gaol on account of the strange manner in which he had recently been acting. The deceased had been under medical supervision during the past week, but owing to the fact that he died in the gaol an inquest is necessary and was to be opened on 1st inst.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, (Second Sunday in Advent), the Holy Communion will be administered at the close of the mid-day service. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.—attended (weather permitting) by the Church Parade party of "H" Company, 2nd Batt., "The Buffs". Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which is in debt to the Treasurer, and has some heavy claims to meet in the near future.

The third performance of *A Country Girl* last night at the Theatre Royal by the Amateur Dramatic Club was honoured by the presence of H.E. the Governor. The piece went with a delightful swing and the same high standard of excellence as on the two previous nights. Mr. W. C. Worcester as "Barry" is still screamingly funny in his somewhat difficult rôle and the other amateurs are sustaining their parts admirably. Those who have not seen *A Country Girl* (and we fancy there are precious few of them) should do so at once.

The Roosevelt dam, when completed, will be by far the largest artificial lake in the world. At present an Indian reservoir, which is filled only once in twenty years or so, is the largest, with a capacity of 950,000 acre-feet. Then comes the Assuan reservoir, on the Nile, which, as now constructed, holds 900,000 acre-feet. When completed, the Roosevelt dam, now being built by the United States Reclamation Service, on Salt River, in Arizona, will impound 1,300,000 acre-feet of water, and thus will hold the record of being the largest artificial reservoir in the world until the competition of the Eagle dam.

Returns of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th November, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	\$5,623,007	\$2,700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	15,915,781	10,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited.	79,134	nil
Total.	\$21,617,812	\$12,700,000

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 4th December.

England and France propose to establish universities at Tientsin and Shanghai.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

REMISSION BY THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 4th December.

The German, French and Italian Ministers in Peking have informed the Waiwupu that their respective Governments contemplate a remission of the Boxer indemnity in token of their sympathy with China in her present bereavement.

THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS' ESTATE.

HER LATE MAJESTY'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 4th December.

The Court garments of her late Majesty the Dowager-Empress will be preserved; but all jewellery and money will be appropriated towards the fund for the reorganisation of the Navy.

[Reuter's.] Germany.

LONDON, 3rd December.

The Liberals and Radicals have started a great constitutional debate in the Reichstag on Ministerial responsibility in connection with the Kaiser's interviews and speeches.

Italy.

The debate in the Italian Chamber was notable for a speech by the ex-Minister Signor Sonnino condemning Signor Tittoni's attitude in regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a grave mistake.

Later.

China and the Japan-American Agreement.

The Times correspondent in Peking wires that, before signing the Japan-American Agreement, it was communicated to the Waiwupu with a hope that China would recognise the United States traditional friendship.

China fully approved of the Agreement.

The United States and China.

President Roosevelt has received Mr. Tang Shao Yi and suite at the Whitehouse.

The Envoy presented a letter of thanks to the United States for cancelling a portion of the Boxer indemnity.

The Envoy also gave a most courteous speech, to which President Roosevelt replied in suitable terms, concurring with China on the deaths of the late Emperor and Empress.

The Near East.

The *Peter Lloyd* states that twenty battalions have been ordered to Bosnia.

A Turco-Montenegrin Agreement founding off the frontier, to avoid future quarrels, has been concluded.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. Hongkong, December 5th, 1908.

Cyclone or typhoon. East of the Visayas moving W.N.W.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 1st inst. says:—There was a very large assemblage of foreign residents at the American Club at Kobe yesterday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. Alf. Woolley, the Chief Agent for Japan of the P. & O. Company, who left by the *Oriental* for England. Mr. Woolley has resided in Japan for a good many years, and has taken a very active part in the public life of the foreign communities, having been stationed both at Kobe and Yokohama. Latterly he held the post of Chairman of the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade and was also President of the Kobe Club, but whether he resided in Yokohama or Kobe, Mr. Woolley has always been foremost in rendering ungrudging service to the interests of the community. On Thursday (19th inst.) the members of the Kobe Club assembled at the Club to witness the presentation of a silver salver and tea service, which had been subscribed for as a mark of respect and esteem. The presentation was made by Mr. H. Lucas, the President, who in a few appreciative words referred to Mr. Woolley's public work and his qualities as a private citizen. Mr. Woolley replied in a happy speech reminiscent of the years he had spent in Kobe and the affection he had for the place. Yesterday afternoon, as the launch left the harbor, the large crowd of foreigners gave three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Woolley. Whether Mr. Woolley will return to Japan is not, we believe, wholly assured, but we are quite certain that his return will be hoped for by a large circle of friends, and we may express the belief that if the choice lies with him he will decide for Japan, where he has made his home and rendered such excellent public service.

Britain's Sea Supremacy.

A REFERENCE BOOK FOR NAVY ENTHUSIASTS.

"NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL."

Naturally in a port which is regarded as a first-class naval station, a fact which is continually being drummed into the ears of those who fail to recognise the importance of the China Squadron to Hongkong, a reference book backed by such names as the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Graham, Mr. Cullion Bellairs, M.P., and others is bound to prove of interest to a considerable section of the community. The reference book in question is the "Navy League Annual," which now enters its second year of publication. No doubt there are many, who while they are firm believers in maintaining the two-power standard of strength in the Navy, do not always see eye to eye with the Navy League, but we are assured that the Annual is not so much devoted to the booming of the League as to the wider diffusion of knowledge concerning the relative position occupied by Great Britain's first line of defence as contrasted with the navies of other countries. Last year when we reviewed the initial issue of the Annual we were happy to discover that the names of many, if not all, of the expert critics on naval affairs were attached to articles of surpassing interest. On this occasion, it seems to us that more attention has been given to the technical side of naval strategy than the general survey which was the feature of the first volume. And for that reason it is to be feared that the latest volume will hardly appeal with the same force to the ordinary, who cannot claim to be a student of the intricacies of armament and mechanical contrivances.

For example, the special articles have been reduced from fifteen to eleven, which the Editor considers an excellent feature, seeing that the contributors to the 1908 Annual are not limited by the exigencies of space. We take it that the Editor has his own business best, but from our point of view the reduction is a distinct mistake. It means that the more rapid the writer is on his particular hobby, the more space will he take to convince the reader that he, and he alone, is right, and long before that has been attained the ordinary reader will lay down the book through sheer boredom. The headline, to the articles are capital, but the prospect they suggest is rarely realised. There is little of that chatty heart-to-heart talk which distinguished the previous Annual. Rather the writers are so painfully in earnest that they slide into abstruse calculations which will, we are afraid, leave the non-naval man in a quandary as to what the author is trying to get at. This is somewhat unfortunate, because nearly every Britisher, and especially those who live in Hongkong, has a subconscious idea that it is his duty to know generally at least, it is important to be known about the progress of the British Navy. But he does not care for it to be laded out in hard chunks of petrified facts. Rather he would absorb his information in a dilettante fashion, gathering in the principal items much in the same way as he scoops out the sultana in plum-pudding. Are there any nacy anecdotes or grim tragedies, if you like, of the sea to illustrate the dry-as-dust figures which parade themselves on almost every page of the Annual? A single story illustrative of a plain proposition is worth a bushel of arguments.

But when all is said and done, the Annual is certainly an important addition to the works of reference with regard to the navies of the world. The Editor, Mr. Alan Burgoyne, is responsible for a survey of the progress of the British Navy and Foreign Navies, but the equally interesting reviews on the condition of the Japanese and American Navies, the Dual Alliance (France and Russia), the Triple Alliance (Germany, Italy and Austria), and the brief references to the floating strength of minor nations are unsigned, so that the precise value to be attached to them is an unknown quantity. Mr. Burgoyne is a thorough-going believer in an all-powerful Navy for the United Kingdom. So far as we can make out, he would have all the great ship-building yards in the country working at full pressure constructing additions to the various units. In dealing with the British Fleet he talks somewhat strenuously of the people in Great Britain who are shivering because the Admiralty in their opinion is not sufficiently progressive. Was it not Sir John Fisher, who should know something about the Navy, who said that the inhabitants of Great Britain might sleep peacefully in their beds at night in the safe knowledge that they had a Navy which would scare anything in sight. Yet Mr. Burgoyne is not satisfied. He remarks: "Last year it was pointed out that, in view of the strenuous naval competition across the North Sea, it would not be possible to continue reducing our estimates annually, and a hope was expressed that in the interests of national security, and to allay the undoubted feeling of discomfort, not to say distrust, throughout the kingdom it would be wise to lay down ships additional to those suggested, and thereby ease the burden of the future. The Admiralty could doubtless put forward excellent reasons for demanding no more than two armoured vessels this year, but it is questionable whether the doubling of that number would not have proved sounder than the adopted policy of putting off the evil day when force of circumstances will dictate the commencement of a far larger number of units, and thus heavily swell the estimates out of all proportion at, say, by a period inconvenient for the Chancellor of the Exchequer." There is nothing half-hearted about that. The "evil day" is approaching, and the Admiralty will stand condemned for their laxity. To the block with them, at once.

It is with genuine satisfaction that we learn our submarines are all right. We lead the world and by 31st March next, we shall have no less than sixty of these boats complete, every one of which is better than the other which preceded it. Our torpedo-boats are not

up to much, nor are the torpedo-destroyers all they should be; still there is hope, for which we are sincerely thankful. Fortunately our battleships are all right, and the *Indomitable* beats the American cruiser *Columbia* into a cocked hat.

It would be well if the Editor of the *Annual* could give us some idea of the cost of the various vessels. All we know is that the *Dreadnought* cost £1,600,000. What was the contract price of the latest cruisers, etc. when completed and ready to be commissioned? We had occasion to search the other day for an estimate of the average price of gunboats and torpedo craft built in British yards but no information could be got from the *Annual* on this vital point.

With regard to the Duke of Argyll's contribution—it is a poem. Whether it is a good poem or otherwise we leave to others to say. As it is printed in special black type it must be one of the features of the volume. All we can say is it should make a first-class rag-time ditty.

Before closing, we should like to refer to an admirable contribution by Lieut. Richard Benyon-Croft, entitled "A frigate's commission," from August, 1839 to March, 1863. It is a little gem of old time memories, and is full of reminiscences of Hongkong, Singapore and China.

The Navy League Annual will undoubtedly find a place in the library of all students of Naval affairs, and the extraordinary amount of technical knowledge displayed by the writers should certainly keep Hongkong admirers of our main defence, thoroughly *au fait* with the existing conditions. It is published at a nominal price by the Navy League, at 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LODGE NAVAL AND MILITARY No. 848, S.C.

INSTALLATION CONCERT.

The some 200 members and friends of the above Lodge passed a very enjoyable evening last night at the Masonic Hall, Zilland Street, at the Installation Concert and Supper given in honour of Wor. Bro. J. C. West.

The large hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and after an excellent supper, the following programme was gone through, every item receiving well-merited applause, frequent encores being demanded by the large and appreciative audience. An orchestra of the band, "The Buffs," discoursed some very well-rendered pieces during the supper and at the concert, the piano accompaniments being played by Mr. J. P. McCarthy, A.S.C.

PROGRAMME:
1—March "Hymn to Lullaby".....Orchestra.
2—Song (Comic).....Bandman Pearce.
3—Whistle Solo.....Bandman Pearce.
4—Recitation "Professor Choker".....Mr. Young.
5—Song (Comic).....Private Collier.
6—Song.....Mr. Sanderson.
7—Song.....Selected.....Mr. J. P. McCarthy.
8—Song.....Selected.....Mr. Hitchenson, R.G.
9—Trio (Comic).....Comville Coloured Band.
10—Song.....Selected.....Capt. Parke.

Interval of 10 minutes.
During which Orchestra will play:
1—Prelude Solo.....Bandman Pearce.
2—Song (Comic).....Mr. Hitchenson, R.G.
3—Song.....Selected.....Mr. Sanderson.
4—Song (Comic).....Private Collier.
5—Song.....Selected.....Mr. J. P. McCarthy.
6—Song.....Selected.....Mr. Hitchenson, R.G.
7—Song (Comic).....Selected.....Mr. Hitchenson, R.G.
8—Song (Comic).....Selected.....Mr. Hitchenson, R.G.
9—Song (Comic).....Selected.....Mr. Hitchenson, R.G.
10—Song (Comic).....Selected.....Mr. Hitchenson, R.G.

Accompanied by Mr. McCarthy, A.S.C.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1909.
Right Worshipful Master—Wor. Bro. J. C. West.

Immediate Past Master—Wor. Bro. E. A. Chapman.

Wor. Senior Warden—Bro. G. W. Coysb.

Treasurer—Bro. Jas. McLeod.

Chairman—Bro. Jacobs.

Senior Deacon—Bro. H. Woodward.

Junior Warden—Bro. E. W. Dawson.

Junior Warden—Bro. J. Hitchenson.

Secretary—Bro. J. J. Blake.

Junior Deacon—Bro. A. Charlton.

Director of Ceremonies—Wor. Bro. A. W. Hill.

Stewards—Bro. C. H. Parkinson and Bro. C. Frith.

Tyler—Bro. J. Vanstone.

MARINE COURT.

NO LIGHT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commissioner Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant Atter charged Cheong Kong Yun, owner of a water-bomb, with failing between sunset and sunrise to exhibit a light on board his boat whilst under way in Aberdeen harbour yesterday.

Prosecutor stated that at 7.45 p.m. yesterday, he saw defendant's boat under way in Aberdeen harbour without lights. Witness called him alongside and asked him if he had no light. The latter replied that he had been across to Apichau and was returning. He again asked if there was any light in the boat and the reply he received was in the negative.

Defendant said that he had a light when he went to Apichau, but had none when the Police boarded his boat.

He was fined \$10, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

A CARELESS HABIT.

In the same court, P. C. Connaughton proceeded against Pang Ho, a boat-woman, with failing to keep the "yulio" of her boat out of water and rigged in so as not to project outboard whilst alongside the s.s. *Shanhai* yesterday.

When asked the reason for her carelessness, defendant replied that she forgot to rig it in.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

DUMPING COAL.

Lau Fat, a Chinese constable, summoned Cheong Kong, owner of a fishing boat, with throwing coal into the harbour to prevent seizure.

Lau Fat stated that at about 1.30 p.m. yesterday, he was proceeding from Tim-shan-tai to Hui-shan in No. 5 Police launch, when he saw defendant's boat laden with coal. He promptly went alongside her, but as soon as the latter saw him approaching, he threw the coal overboard. Witness picked up two bags of coal with a boat-hook. He found there were signs of coal having been stored in the boat at the time he boarded her.

Defendant naively said that she threw the coal overboard because he thought he could avoid prosecution.

He was fined \$10.

"KALIDOSCOPIC" JOURNALISM.

STORY OF A HONGKONG ANNUAL WHICH BECAME A QUARTERLY.

Another new periodical, which is to be known as *The Kaleidoscope*, an extraordinary though not ill-fitting name, has just appeared in Hongkong, but the average reader will find some difficulty in classifying it. The original intention of the promoters was that it should be an annual but the advertisements poured in so thickly that the first idea was rapidly dispelled and it was decided to make the publication a quarterly. From the publishers' point of view no decision could be wiser, for if there are profits to be snatched up it is high time that even our amateur journalism should gain their reward. As we have said, the *K* is a quarterly, but a quarterly what? It looks like a magazine; a casual glance would lead one to believe it to be a magazine, one of the popular sort, but on closer acquaintance it appears to be a glorified advertising medium. Nearly everybody who proclaims the superiority of his wares receives a page or more of fulsome encomiums apparently as a sort of discount for cash. We have nothing whatever to say against that system; it is a matter which rests entirely between the advertiser and the "compiler," but the man-in-the-street who is inveigled into reading a long dissertation about something particular only to find in the end that he has been wading through what is known in newspaper parlance as a "puft" is apt to feel aggrieved. Not that there are no original articles, original in more ways than one, in the quarterly *K*. For example, we have a poem entitled "Christmas Bells"—a most pathetic ballad, as twines, not the pick of the bunch by any means, will show:—

"Whisper the stars they hoarsely boom or faint
The good ships from the rocks."

It reminds one of Edgar Allan Poe's titanic ballad of the bells. A couple of pages of American jokes which should raise the spirits of the young ones gathered round the Yule log, are thrown in gratuitously. The hypocritical has an article in execrable taste on the ways of the young men of Hongkong, exaggerating fables which are common to the whole world and spitting out venom with such rancour that it is to be feared no self-respecting family who have sons born in Hongkong will have anything to do with a kaleidoscope which indulges in such mud-slinging. It is anonymously signed "The Tadpole" which is a most appropriate name for a writer who wallows in slime. Other articles of more or less interest as the reader is inclined deals with the "Merchant's" Missionary as a factor of civilisation and "Inventions and Discoveries of the Age." A. S. Parker, who contributes the latter, has achieved the impossible. He has condensed into about 1,500 words a subject which can hardly be contained in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Mr. Horace Wyndham tells "How Britain gained Hongkong" and introduces some new facts which past historians have overlooked. For example, he says: "Like the majority of our Colonial possessions, the island of Hongkong was not brought under British sway without resorting to the power of the sword. The fields which to-day bear smiling crops were once dyed red with English blood, and many a gallant soldier, now sleeping peacefully in the Happy Valley cemetery met his death in the fighting which our occupation of this dependency occasioned." Many people will be interested in the article "Is New York civilised?" while others will wonder whether the author of "Maud" is not a gross plagiarist; unless, of course, he was the original writer of the story, which we fancy we have read in a dozen papers, American and colonial. There are 16 portraits of "Our Public Men," and as we have met them one and all in the flesh it is reasonable to believe that they are "island worthies." Some pictures entitled "Local street scenes" remind us of a weekly long defunct, while the caricatures on St. Andrew's Day were scarcely worth forwarding. And that is about the sum total of the reading and pictorial matter of *The Kaleidoscope*. As an outlet for enterprising advertisers it is admirable, but that the man who wants reading matter over Sunday should be mulcted in the sum of 50 cents for the "compilation" seems rather stiff. The front page is adorned with an authentic portrait of Confucius, and from our recollection of the sage when a boy it certainly resembles him especially about the feet.

As a first attempt at bringing out a quarterly, *The Kaleidoscope* will stand the closest scrutiny. Mr. T. C. Swaby is "compiler" and we look anxiously forward to the second number which will appear on next week.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

THREE MEN MULCTED IN HEAVY FINES.

Yesterday afternoon, Excise Officers boarded the steamer *Loongping* in search of illicit opium, this trick of hoodwinking the Government having become frequent of late. Police-Sergeant Wilton put himself at the head of affairs and the party began poking their official noses in every nook and corner in the hope of a "capture." They had not gone far when their bulging optics discerned suspicious-looking packages in the fore-cabin. There were twenty-two boxes containing eighty-eight tins of opium and two tins containing eight tins. In the ventilator on the bridge, seven bags containing 120 tins of the drug, equivalent to 516 tins were discovered. The illicit article was taken possession of, and this morning, three tall-men were charged with having the drug in their possession. Yam Ping, the first defendant, put the others hopelessly in the shade by being fined \$500, while Lau Sum Chun and Chan Pin, the remaining two, had each to pay half that sum.

CALCULATIONS and pocket diaries for 1909 have reached us from the following firms:—Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Melchers & Co., local agents) State Fire Insurance Co. (Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.) Ocean Insurance Co. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., who are also distributing a handy blotting book.

To-day's Advertisement.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a wine pot or jar and a Chinese bookcase, a bunch of flowers and leaves are depicted in the background; above which are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung Sz being the Chinese name of Luen Yick & Company and the words "Drinking Pot" and below which are written the Chinese characters 時酒園 reading Shi Tsau To meaning "The picture of poetry and wine" and the name Luen Yick and Company.

2.—The representation of a Buffalo ridden by a Chinese boy coming down a hill; above which are printed the words "Herds Boy" and below which appears the name "Luen Yick & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 童子牧牛 reading Tung Tsz Muk Ngau meaning "A boy herding cattle" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung Sz being the Chinese name of Luen Yick and Company.

In the name of LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th December.

Yesterday, a meeting was held by the Canton Self-Government Society in connection with the Fatshan incident when a large number of people were present. The four men who signed the petition to the officials reporting the case and who presented themselves as witnesses, also attended the meeting. The statement at the inquiry held at the British Consulate, as taken by the members of the Society, was read before the assembly. Several gentlemen made speeches during the proceedings, the gist of which was that the Chinese people should look to the preservation of their lives and unite together for protection, as China is still weak in dealing with such crises as the present one. Those present listened to the speakers with evident signs of emotion. After some deliberations, the four men referred to above were photographed and the meeting ended.

CHINESE OBSTINACY.

The Self-Government Society has forwarded a joint petition to the Viceroy asking him to send a doctor of the Military College together with the Nambol magistrate and the Deputy of Foreign Affairs, to re-examine minutely the body of the deceased. The Viceroy has also been requested to communicate with the Portuguese Consul and ask him to be present at the inquest in order to find out whether the man really died of the wounds that he is said to have received as a result of the alleged attack of the ticket-collecting officer.

BLACKMAILERS AGAIN.

Some time ago, the Likin Station at Hou Lik received a blackmailing letter from certain robbers who demanded the payment of \$10,000. A Government gunboat has now been detailed to remain permanently in close proximity of the station in case of emergency.

OFFICIALS' INCOMPETENCY.

As a result of the disturbance created by the students of the Military College at Whampoa through the unsatisfactory supervision of the College director Wei Yu Tsung, the Viceroy has in consequence, removed the latter from his post and appointed Wong Sze Lung to fill the vacancy.

PROPOSED HOSPITAL.

Taoist Kung San Cham of Yumchow prefecture has forwarded to the Canton Fong Pin Hospital a despatch, in which he enjoined the committee of his intention to open a hospital in that prefecture and asked for a copy of the regulations of the Canton hospital for perusal with a view to adopt the same for the management of the proposed hospital. Taoist Kung also asked the Canton hospital to recommend an experienced doctor for service.

THE IMPERIAL MOURNING.

On the 2nd instant, the day when His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China Hsuan Tung was enthroned, most of the people in this city thought that they might be allowed to shave their heads on that day without being interfered with on this auspicious occasion. Nevertheless, the officials have already notified them that mourning should be maintained continuously for fully one hundred days on account of the death of the late Emperor Kung Hsu. A regular scene was enacted on that day in nearly every police station when a number of people with their heads neatly shaved underwent their trial and were made to pay a fine of a few dollars each for failing to continually observe the solemn occasion. The total number of arrests on that day for this offence made by the police of various stations was eighty-nine and the fines collected amounted to over \$500. On that day, a military student, a Bonzenman, was also arrested for a similar offence and the Tatar-General sentenced him to imprisonment for one year.

To-day's Advertisement.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that YEE HING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of an Old Chinese fisherman wearing a hat and water proof coat made of dried straws or leaves and carrying on his shoulder a fishing rod with line attached thereto, in his right hand a red fish. Above the said representation is printed the word "Swordsmen" and below the said representation appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co. and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 漁翁 reading U Yang meaning "An old fisherman."

2.—The representation of a Pamela. Above which is depicted a scroll whereon is printed the word "Pamela" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing and Company." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co. and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 潘美 reading Luk Yow meaning "Pamela" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co.

3.—The representation of six tomatoes placed in three rows one on top, two in the centre and three underneath; the whole in the form of a triangle. Above which is printed the word "Tomatoes" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蕃茄 reading Fan Ka meaning "Tomatoes" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co.

In the name of YEE HING & COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIU ON WING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a pot in which is planted an orange tree with leaves and oranges thereon. Above which is depicted a scroll on which are printed the words "Nutmeg Orange" and below which are written the Chinese characters 四季香 reading Sz Kwai Kat meaning "four season oranges" and the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

2.—The representation of a Kingfisher standing on a branch of a rose tree with roses growing thereon. Above which is printed the word "Kingfisher" and below which is printed the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 翠雀 reading Tsui Tsauk meaning "Kingfisher" and on the left side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

3.—The representation of a plant of bitiscia. Above which are printed the words "White Greens" and below which appears the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the said representation are written the Chinese characters 白菜 reading Pak Choi meaning "bitiscia" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

4.—The representation of a bunch of bananas resting on a banana leaf. Above which are printed the words "Banana" and the Chinese characters 香蕉 reading Heung Tsui meaning "fragrant banana" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the name of a kind of fresh water fish.

5.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

6.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

7.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

8.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

9.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

10.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

11.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

12.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

13.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

14.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

15.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

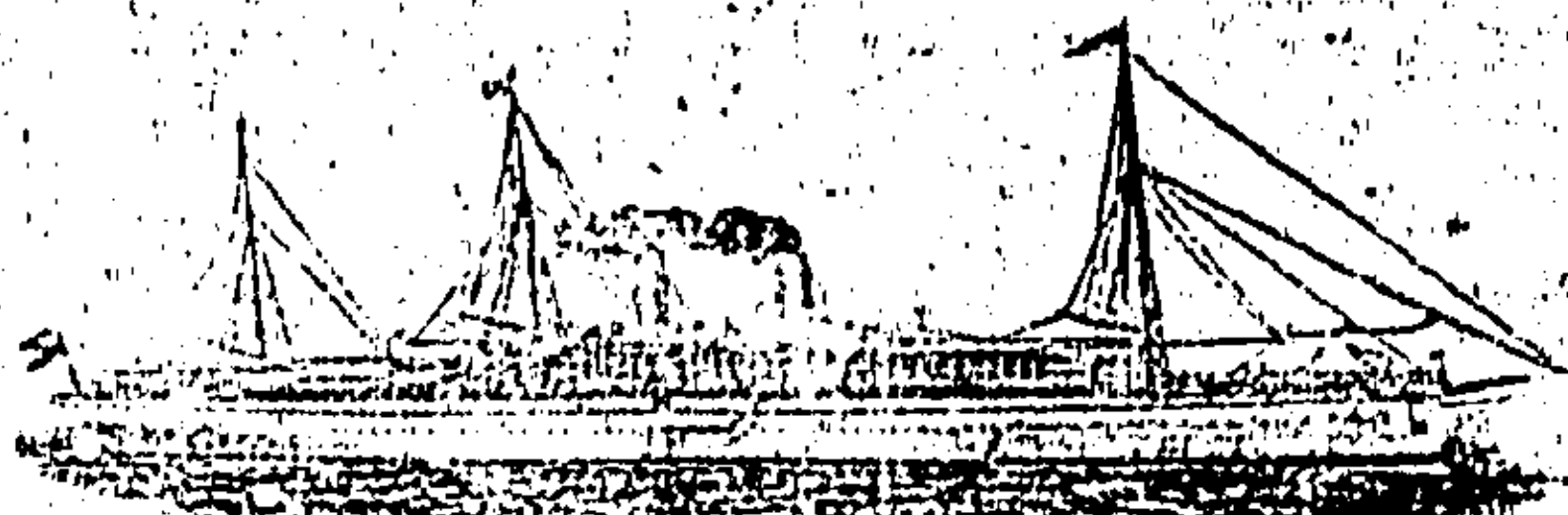
16.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

17.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

18.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Si meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

19.—The representation

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific to the "Imperial Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPRESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.			
"MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.			

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPIRE" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class 77 1/2 Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate or 2nd Class £40. £42.
First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Interior Line" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers booked through to all points as far as AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, and Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
W. GRADDOUR, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, SWATOW & FCHOW (HANGSANG)	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAI, WEI-CHANG, CHEFOO & CHANTAO	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., Noon.
FOOCHOW, LOKSANG	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., Noon.
MANILA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., Noon.
MANILA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	FRIDAY, 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA (NAMSANG)	MONDAY, 21st Dec., Noon.

RETURN TO JAPAN.
Occurring 14 Days.
The steamers *Kiung*, *Namsang* and *Fooking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return to Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze-Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang for Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU & ILOILO	"HUICHOW"	7th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	8th " 3 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th " 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	11th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	18th " "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.
SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Reduced Saloon Rates, Single and Return to Manila and Australia.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	3540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	3540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAIMUN."
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIC & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [1043]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN."
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIC & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [1044]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"ALDENHAM."
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1908. [1006]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"TUDOR PRINCE."
Captain Macdonnell, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1908.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [981]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA
N.O., K. BE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
Kumera	6,232	Cowley	Dec. 17
Inveric	4,280	Boyd	Jan. 14
Beveric	4,445	Mahie	Feb. 11
Suweric	6,232	Shotton	Mar. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.
PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Queens Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [10-20]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. "LENNOX" 18th Dec.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [1041]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers
"KWONG TAI" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SUN" Capt. R. S. OSWELL.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).
These New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.
Passage Fare—Single Journey £1.
Meals 1/6.
The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 1, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 1st Dec. 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"DEVANHA."
Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 23rd January, 1909.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1908. [7]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"ERNEST SIMONS."
Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 7th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [14]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APOAR."
Capt. S. H. Belton, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th Dec., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [1034]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORNO and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA."
Captain Belito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at Noon.
For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [95]

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE
12, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.
Sole Agents, 2nd September, 1907.

MAN-HAVERS NEAR PORT DICKSON.

It would appear that two man-eating tigers are at large in the neighbourhood of Paik Panjang, some miles from Port Dickson. One day last week a report was brought in to the latter place that a Chinaman had been killed by a tiger. Two Europeans thereupon went out with rifles. They did not find the tiger, but discovered the body of the Chinaman which was in a terribly mangled condition. The tiger had evidently sprang at his throat and killed him, and subsequently devoured portions of him. The Chinaman was the owner of a small gambler's plantation on which the jagged had been allowed to grow up high. Investigation revealed the tracks of a tiger all over the plantation. Some time ago a tiger was taken by a tiger, and the Malays declare that the tracks in the case were different from those of the tiger which had been taken. It is a good reason to suppose that there are two of the beasts prowling around this neighbourhood.—*Malay Mail*.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

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Carlos Maria da Rosa, clerk in the China Mutual, gave evidence as to knowing Mr. Markwick for two years. On Friday he was called by the previous witness to see Mr. Markwick, whom he found sitting on the second step from the first landing with his head leaning against the wall. Witness shouted in his ears asking what was the matter but receiving no reply thought he had fainted. Then he noticed a revolver lying in a pool of blood, and seeing he had shot himself witness called for Mr. Killalee. The body was then removed upstairs. Mr. Markwick had not come to the office for about two weeks previously.

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THE LATE RICHARD MARKWICK.

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(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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Wanchai has a wonderful reputation for producing effects which are calculated to interest and amuse the rest of the community. Perhaps there are some people who, in the hourly-burry have not observed this characteristic of the district which embraces the racetrack and a few other centres of interest; but it is not significant that the police authorities insist on a place in charge of order and decorum, and of whom the police and practical nature cannot be missed a single volt, even if all the hobgoblins and spirits in the neighbor regions were to make their bow before him? Take for instance Inspector Fenton, who is of course a dource chief of a Scotsman, does any joke think that he could be roused out of his normal calm? It is quite on the cards that he would arrest Mephistopheles himself and then give him a sound thrashing for trying to split fire and brimstone. As a matter of fact, the police are of the opinion that it is not a good idea to tackle such a water-mixer of a district as Wanchai. We have said that the people there are always "fording" sport, for the benefit of the "also-rans" who live in other parts of the city. It was only the other day that a battle royal took place between a coolie and a ram-gout, the honour resting with the goat. Then there was the burglar who on the verge of being captured, flung all the available goods and valuables into the street and diverged them from the footpath to the main road. The Wanchai people are not much to be depended on. "What are the clothes worth?" other people asked— "Was the burglar killed?" Again when a gambling racket was made on some house "boys" living in the locality in question a sergeant of police remained on guard on the footpath. Three of the gamblers made a rush for the window when the bloodcots appeared and one after another he fled, first on the chameleon of the footpath, then on duty. The sergeant of police was not so easily fooled. Wanchai, because they are less liable to imaginative flights than the Celts from the "dreadful country". The gamblers thought they had made mincemeat of the sergeant and were only convinced of their error when paraded in front of the general inspector. Then, again, nobody can forget the walls that have periodically proceeded from Wanchai and East Point, nor the scarcity of water. The water supply is so scarce that a man of Sahrat, where water brings a prohibitive price. First they wanted water for their coffee; then they wanted water to drink as if they were camels or hippopotami; having got all these things, they demanded water for their streets, just because they couldn't be happy unless they had water perpetually under their noses. When a water main bursts in Wanchai it is rumored that the entire neighborhood took to the water to get the speech and knew that the good fluid would be there to fill them. It is as if the water were water, can hardly stand. That is known as water-cute and much money is thereby saved over the purchase of castor oil and blood-sage. Now, it seems, the gamblers at the East End actually want water to wash themselves in. At least that is the only moral which can be drawn from the story related in the Police yesterday by the poor old woman, aged who admitted that she had gambled for a long time and was now determined to renounce in this way for the remainder of her life. His Walk-up on the bench was particularly generous to the old lady, who is ally stopped by the traditions of Wanchai. Montrose Hill. It was a pathetic story that I tell and it goes, have got to the heart of every reader who has the slightest modicum of sympathy. In his letter 7th November, he said, "I have sold the mother and now she is alone."

[illegible]

Quarantine in Hongkong.

OBSERVATION STATION.

ESTABLISHMENT AT LAICHOK.

The following regulations for the setting up of the Observation Station at Laichok for the detention of persons arriving on board vessels subject to quarantine, are published in the Gazette:

These regulations are additional to the quarantine regulations in Table I of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance.

The place known as the Government Observation Station at Laichok shall be set apart as a place for the detention and isolation of persons, whether actually suffering from disease or not, arriving on board vessels subject to quarantine.

C. CLEMENTI,
Clerk of Council.

Council Chamber,
22nd November, 1908.

Instructions for owners or agents of infected vessels from which the passengers or crew, or any of them, are removed to the Observation Station at Laichok by order of the Health Officer of the Port.

If the Health Officer shall order the passengers and crew, or any of them, of an infected vessel to be kept under observation at the Observation Station aforesaid the owners or agents of the said vessel shall provide:

(a) All necessary boats for the removal of such passengers and crew, or any of them, to the Observation Station.

(b) All food for such passengers and crew according to the scale in Schedule A of these instructions.

Such quantity or numbers as the Health Officer of the Port may deem necessary:

(c) of lymph for the vaccination of the said passengers and crew, if the vessel from which the said passengers and crew have been removed is quarantined for small-pox.

(d) of disinfectants, not exceeding the scale for Chinese passenger ships, (Proclamation No. 7 of 6th July, 1904).

(e) of cooks, servants and scavenging coolies.

(f) of water daily for cleansing or drinking purposes.

(g) of kerosine oil for lighting purposes at the rate of 1/2 of a tin daily for every 50 passengers and crew.

In addition the owners or agents aforesaid will pay to the Government such charges as the Health Officer of the Port, by certificate under his hand, may certify to have been incurred by Government for police guard, nurses, wardmasters, medicines, medical comforts, for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel, or of the merchandise on board of her, from which the passengers and crew have been removed; and for the burial of the bodies of any of the passengers or crew who may die in the Station.

OPIMUM IN CALCUTTA.

UNSATISFACTORY POSITION.

It appears that there has been an enormous increase in the consumption of opium in Calcutta during the official year 1907-8, but this does not mean that the drug has become more popular locally. It is bought in order that it may be smuggled to Burma, the profits being so great that Rs. 25 can be netted on each pound. If, then, 20 or 15 mounds can be "run" by a smuggler during the year his profits will vary between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000. The Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, believes that there are now a great number of extreme cases, and that the Government, who are working on a grand scale, are only a part of their supplies in Calcutta itself, going further afield into the United Provinces, Rampur and Malwa where opium can be bought at cheap rates. If they are checked in one direction by the police they turn to another, for the demand from Burma is an insatiable one. There are regular routes by which this illicit trade is conducted: one through Chittagong to Arakan and another to Rangoon. The authorities only know of certain number of the transactions by the seizures made of the drug, and it is calculated that the figures must be multiplied tenfold to obtain even an approximate idea of the full extent of the operations. So far all the measures taken to stop the smuggling have been ineffective, and the Excise Department is still striving to find some means for checking the organized gangs. There does not seem much chance of success, however, for the smuggler can afford to pay large sums to all who help them. As to opium-smoking in Bengal itself, the practice is widely prevalent, but it is not the increase except in Calcutta and Orissa. In Calcutta the opium dens continue to flourish; they are now called clubs, are in places difficult of access, and only admit known and trusted customers. It is said that "the consequence is that opium-smoking is more freely indulged in than when the penalty was under Government control; the smoker gets his materials at nominal prices and is unrestricted, and Government sacrifices considerable revenue." The policy which abolished all State control has evidently not been a success; but anti-opiumists would none the less be furious if Government were to attempt to revert to the old conditions. All the same, the position is as unsatisfactory a one as can be imagined. —*Advocate of India.*

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.

The following are the teams selected to compete in the International Walking Match at Shanghai:

English:—W. S. Featherstonehaugh, A. E. Cornish, J. S. D. Wade, N. Webb. Reserve: J. L. Wade.

Irish:—V. Davies, P. J. Dunne, Con. Hamilton, C. Macguire. Reserve: John Hamilton, E. C. Young.

Chinese:—C. F. Wang, Yu Ling Shue, Ying Tung No, G. L. Wang.

Portuguese:—A. Collico, C. Collico, M. Collico, A. Dine, J. Roscoe, F. D. Guites.

German:—R. Bahlmann, P. E. F. Hofmeister, H. Lohmstein, F. Martin. Reserve: C. Flobeck, Dr. C. Farnisch, K. Zimmer.

French:—M. Alexandre, W. A. Brun, J. Doucet, J. Cliffe.

Scottish:—C. Birnie, J. Goodfellow, W. White, K. Mackenzie, Reserves: J. A. Mackenzie, A. A. Whyte.

Individuals:—Amir Singh, J. Noodi, B. Russell, V. Teak, A. R. Moore, P. J. Williams, J. Benavitch, S. Farnham.

STALKING AN ORANGE which cost two cents and with damaging property to the extent of a dollar, was charged. Yau Kau, a tallyman, had to answer in the Police Court, last Monday. It would appear that Yau Kau the orange was a long time in paying for it. A word or two told him that he had been insulted, picked over the tally, and was told not to go to the Police Court, but to pay the damages to the owner of the orange. Yau Kau, however, was not satisfied with this, and he went to the Police Court, where he was charged with the offence of stalking an orange.

CANTON FOR TOURISTS.

THE WONDER-CITY OF THE ORIENT.

No ordinary description can do justice to the unique experiences enjoyed by the tourist who takes a trip to Canton and Macao in the course of his wanderings in the Far East. We have often felt sorry for the sprigs of nobility and gilded nobilities who visit the Orient in the all-powery of Western civilisation, whose idea of pleasure is a trainload of coolies and a caravan of belongings. No, the Chinese appreciate the innumerable delights, charms and wonders of such a fantastic city as Canton can only be realised by the ordinary mortal whose pocket is not built on the widow's cruse plan, and who must jostle and hustle with the natives as best he may. Canton, in our opinion, has never been secured from end to end by a single soul. Some of the authorities have no doubt ideas that certain districts exist in the midst of this vast conglomeration of hovels, mansions, markets and yamuns, but nobody would take his "solemn duty" that he could point out any particular spot with exactitude. Of course there are the guides, the plump, imperturbable, majestic leaders of the cringing tourist—for however big a man may feel on board the magnificent vessels of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company when en route to the capital of South China he is but a very small speck when he finds himself in China, surrounded by millions of his own kind, and every Chinaman in sight yelling his loudest well, there are the guides who generally select the most characteristic streets for your edification and they know something about Canton. They know where the temples are and the places where you can buy Chinese nick-nacks at fabulous prices. They know where the singing boats are and the river restaurants. In fact they know every nook and cranny, but even the local know-all, the guide to Canton, perhaps they might have a fairly good idea of the place if they lived to the age of Methuselah. So that the visitor who goes to Canton for a day or two or preferably a week cannot expect to explore the neighbourhood and return with the reputation of a Sven Hedin. But what he will see in that time will be sufficient to provide him with matter for wonder until the end of his days. His reminiscences may not fit books, but they will afford his grandsons the greater pleasure of reporting them to the enchanted realm, than all the tales of the Arabian Nights put together. People in Hongkong are so closely connected with Canton that its marvels do not touch them after a while. They do not "enthuse," and therefore it is all the more necessary that the traveller who really wants value for his money should know that there is a city called Canton in this Colony which rivals the ancient Bagdad. With this in view, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company, whose fleet of tourist steamers are continually running between Hongkong and Canton, have published a Handbook, which has only to be seen to be appreciated. It is not merely a guide; it is a record, for the photographic reproductions are so numerous that there will be little left for the kodak-carrier to snap, unless he wisely takes side trips. The Handbook contains about a hundred pages of admirably printed, and exceedingly well illustrated, references. It is also made to be a travel guide, and it is so well known that we scarcely think it necessary to do more than mention the fact. All we can say is, that whatever the traveller may be, whether he is travelling for pleasure or on business, whether he is world-weary or sick of life, whether he is flying from a rampaging spouse or chasing an elusive charmer, whether he has sailed Popocatepetl or moved across the Gobi desert, whether he is a youngster to see the world, is an opium addict or a hypochondriac who has to face life with a bad liver, whether he is any of these things or not he still has something to see to divert his thoughts at Canton, the wonder-city of the World. And he will gain his first insight through the medium of the Handbook to which we have referred. It costs only a few cents and is sold, we understand, at the offices of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CHINA.

It is reported that a certain Consul has memorialized the Throne to instruct the Wai-yu to negotiate with the Diplomatic Corps for the formulation of the following rules in regard to foreign insurance companies in China:—(1) that foreign insurance companies shall not insure property outside the limits of the Settlements and Treaty Ports; (2) that in the event of a policy being taken out in violation of Rule 1 and differences arising between the insurers and the assured, those differences shall be settled by the parties without having recourse to local courts; and (3) that the Life Insurance Companies shall not interfere with the litigation of the Chinese on the ground that one or both of the litigants have insured their life with them. —*Shanghai Times.*

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR TRAVELLERS.

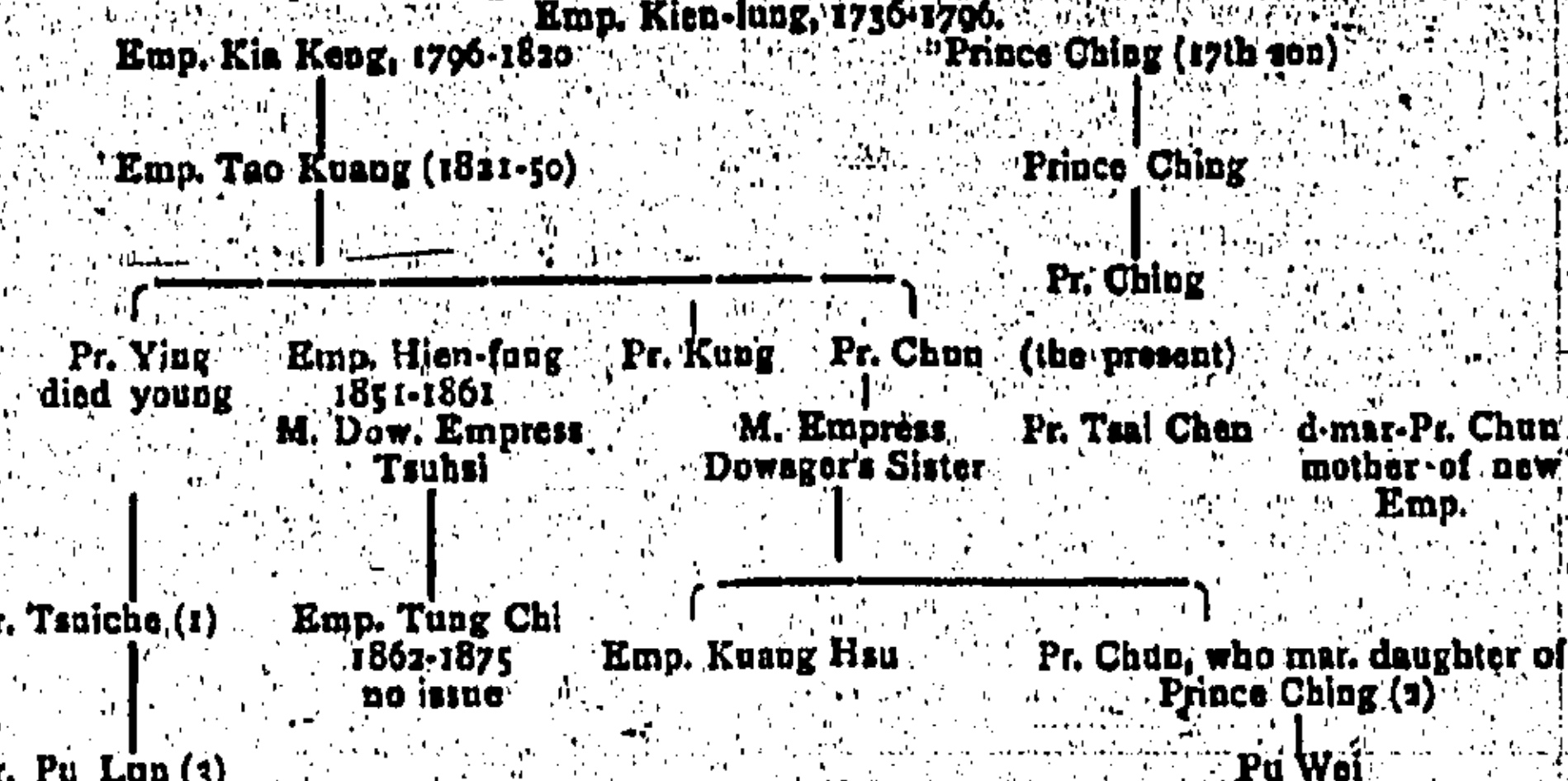
We are informed by the Agents of The Great Trans-Siberian Route at Kobe, Messrs. Samuel & Co., Ltd., that, as a result of the conferences and negotiations between the International Sleeping-Car Company and the various railway and steamship lines concerned, during the past year, special arrangements have now been made and are being put into effect, whereby travellers will be able to secure direct connections and tickets from any of the principal points in the Far East through to the principal points in Europe and America, via the Trans-Siberian route, and registered baggage will be checked through direct from Shanghai, Nagasaki or Tsuruga, to the ticket destination in Europe, in bond, with examination only at the Custom House on the frontier of the country to which it is registered, thus avoiding any re-checking or examination at intermediate points.

Special ticket-books will shortly be issued, containing coupon tickets for each separate section of the entire journey, by any of the various routes in connection with the Trans-Siberian line to Europe and also for single or circular local tours covering all the principal places of interest in Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria, Siberia and the Far East generally. This will be a distinctly new feature and of great convenience for all travellers, both to Europe and locally in the Far East.

The connections with Vladivostok are:—To Europe: Leave Tsuruga 5.00 p.m. on Friday, Sundays and Wednesdays; arrive Vladivostok 11.00 a.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays; connecting with "International" train on Mondays for Moscow; the "State" train on Wednesdays for Moscow; and the "State" train on Saturdays for St. Petersburg. From Europe: Arrive Vladivostok 9.30 a.m. on Sundays and Thursdays from Moscow; Saturdays from St. Petersburg; connecting with vessels leaving Vladivostok at 1.15 p.m. on Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays; arriving at Tsuruga 4.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. —*Japan Chronicle.*

THE CHINESE ROYAL FAMILY.

At many of our readers do not clearly understand the relation between the newly proclaimed Emperor and his predecessor, as well as that between the late Emperor and the Prince P'u, we publish a brief resume of the genealogy of the Imperial family of China. The Prince P'u's claim is based on an Imperial decree of 1854, appointing his father as the heir presumptive, by the Emperor Hien-fung, but on his demise, the Empress Dowager succeeded to the throne. When the latter died without issue, Prince P'u was the legal heir, but he was set aside by a court cabal aided by the help of Li Hsueh Chang. It will be seen: Prince Ching (the grandfather of the new Emperor) and also the late Emperor and the Prince Chun are sons of the Empress Dowager's sister.



(1) Adopted as heir by Emp. Hien-fung, in decree of 1854. (2) Went to England for the Coronation. (3) Went to St. Louis Exhibition. —*Singapore Free Press.*

THE JAPAN-CHINA RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

HSINMINTUN-FAKUMIN LINE NOT INCLUDED.

CURIOUS TELEGRAPH ERROR.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 15th Nov. says:—As reported in our columns yesterday, an agreement relating to railways in Manchuria has been signed in Peking by Mr. Abe, Secretary in the Japanese Legation, and Mr. Liang, of the Chinese Post Office Department. According to the dispatch it appeared that the agreement sanctioned the construction of the Hsinmintun-Fakumin line, thus settling a question which has long been a bone of contention between China and Japan. We are now informed that this announcement is incorrect, the line to be constructed being the Hsinmintun-Mukden line, which has not been a source of dispute. The mistake arose from the inability of the telegraph to transmit Chinese names accurately by Japanese kana. In this case the word *Shimo* was transmitted, which is the Japanese reading of the initial character representing the names Hsinmintun and Fakumin, but it happens to be the reading of the initial character representing Mukden also. The receiver of the message, not thinking of this, naturally assumed that the word referred to the undertaking which has been so prominent, and registered it accordingly.

Further details of the agreement are now to hand. The document is stated to form a special protocol to the agreement signed in April last, and relating to the Hsinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changchung railways. The substance of the new protocol reads as follows:—

(1) The Chinese Government agrees to borrow from the South Manchurian Railway Company ¥320,000 in Japanese money, which represents half the amount of the fund required for the construction of the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway east of the River, and ¥150,000, being half the amount required for the construction of the Kirin-Changchung Railway.

(2) The interest on the loans in the preceding article shall be 5 per cent. per annum.

(3) The actual amount receivable by China shall be ¥95 per ¥100.

(4) A Japanese shall be appointed Chief Engineer for the Peking-Mukden line to the east of the Liao River. At first a Japanese engineer working on the Peking-Mukden Railway shall be appointed to the post.

(5) It being difficult to keep separate accounts for the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway east of the Liao River, the Japanese Government agrees not to appoint a Japanese as Chief Accountant for the section of the line in question. Instead of this arrangement, the monthly instalment repayable of the principal and interest on the loan shall be regarded as the monthly net profit of the line east of the Liao River, and this is to be deposited in a Japanese bank each month.

(6) The Chinese Government shall nominate a Japanese to act as the confidential suitable agent for the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway east of the Liao River, and on consultation with the South Manchurian Railway Company the Engineer so nominated by the Chinese Government shall be appointed to the post.

(7) The minor details of the loans shall be arranged apart from this protocol, between the South Manchurian Railway Company and the representative of the Chinese Post Office Department, according to the Agreement of April 1898.

(8) The approval of the Governments of the two countries shall be obtained before the agreement goes into effect. It is understood that the construction of the Changchung-Kirin Railway will be undertaken by the South Manchurian Railway Company, and that the work of construction will be taken in hand early next year.

HORSE-RACING IN JAPAN.

TEXT OF NEW REGULATIONS.

A Regulation for the control of horse-races was issued on the 16th November as Order No. 1 of the Cabinet. The substance of the Regulation is as follows:—

(1) No one shall be permitted to hold horse races except race clubs formed in conformity with Article 34 of the Civil Code.

(2) Horse races shall be held twice a year regularly by each club, and the number of days when racing will take place on each occasion shall not exceed four.

(3) No horses suitable for horse-breeding purposes shall be allowed to run in the races.

(4) Each horse-race company shall adopt its own regulations for races and submit them to the Director of the Stud Bureau.

(5) The Director of the Stud Bureau, when he deems it necessary for the improvement of horse-breeding, may partially subsidize the clubs for the expenses of the races.

(6) All matters relating to the maintenance of order and public morals shall be in the hands of the local authorities (in Tokyo the Metropolitan Police Bureau shall be the authority).

(7) If a horse race is found to be run in the circumstances referred to below, the authorities may order it to be stopped or may take proper steps for the punishment of the race club responsible for the breach of the regulations.

(8) When the race club is found to violate this regulation or is guilty of any other irregularity:

(a) When danger is found to be present to matters relating to the races.

(b) When it is deemed necessary to take action for the maintenance of order and public morals at the race course.

(c) When the race club is found to be in violation of the regulations.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON A MERE CHILD.

BOY OF TEN YEARS GETS THREE MONTHS.

With regard to the fracas which took place on Tuesday night at that beloved haunt of the coolies—Causeway Bay—particulars of which we published in our last issue, sentence was passed on the young hopeful who was the chief figure in the disturbance, at the Police Court this morning. The accused was a Hak-ka about ten years of age, and he was placed in the dock for the extremely misdeed conduct of assaulting a Cantonese woman.

The story, briefly told, is this. The woman, who keeps a private lodging-house, was disturbed from her usual composure on the night in question by a great noise outside her house, and, running to the door, saw a crowd of Hak-ka, numbering some fifty odd, pursuing one of her lodgers—who, by the way, is a Cantonese—for all they were worth. She asked the child what they were up to. The youngster thought this was too much for his dignity. Up went his temper and down came his arm, which would not have mattered so much had there not been an iron bar in his hand. This appeared the rowdies somewhat and they retired without further trouble.

This morning, Mr. J. R. Wood, the presiding magistrate, sentenced the boy to three months' hard labour. It is doubtful whether the child will again raise his hand on a woman after he has completed his contract with the Government.

THE CHINESE THRONE.

COOLIES CREATE BIG DISTURBANCE IN SINGAPORE.

China town presents a deserted appearance today as most of the shops and business houses are closed in consequence of the Chinese community being in mourning for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, reports the *Strait Times* of 19th ult.

Customs associated with such occasions are being observed strictly in private houses and also at the Chinese Consulate. Many rich households are not playing for life and even some of the street hawkers are refraining from business.

The general idleness among the Chinese in Singapore, to-day, is leading to trouble for the police, the crowds in many parts of the town showing a disposition to be mischievous. About three hundred coolies began to molest and rob hawkers and to stone trams, in South Bridge Road this morning.

P. C. Blyton hurried to the scene, and attempted to scatter the mob with a broom, which he wielded with considerable effect till he received a blow on the leg, which crippled him. Several arrests were made and the throng finally scattered.

The Chinese Consulate, Bras Basah Road, was besieged by throngs of Chinese of the better class, this morning, all attired in white, to pay respects to the Consul-General and express their grief at the demise of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

The throng of vehicles of every description completely stopped traffic for a time, even the tram finding it impossible to get through. The lack of a Chinese school, all in khaki uniform, were seen marching through town, this morning, with banners at their head. Each lad had a band of black about his left arm. Their masters, who marched by their side, were in white mourning in accordance with Chinese custom.

FREE FIGHT AMONG CHINESE.

Eight Teachews were arrested in North Boat Quay, yesterday afternoon, from among a throng of over two hundred, who were engaged in a free fight. They appeared before the Third Magistrate, this morning, on a charge of rioting.

No evidence was given as to the cause of the disturbance, but bystanders state that it arose over the refusal of sundry traders to close work and thereby show their respect for the deceased Emperor and Empress Dowager of China, as most Chinese are doing.

The Magistrate reserved his decision till this afternoon.

Another version of the affair is that the riot began by a concerted attack upon two shops in Temple Street, just off South Bridge Road, kept by Cantonese Christians, because they had not closed their shops. Twenty arrests were made.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED FOR DEFENCE.

Twenty Chinese were before the Third Magistrate, Mr. Maurice Tanner, this morning, on charges of rioting in Temple Street at 7.30 a.m., yesterday, and mischief in causing damage to the amount of \$19 to the property of Koh Sam Tin. Three of them were also charged with voluntarily causing hurt to E. P. C. Blyton.

The hearing of the charges was postponed till Thursday next, at 11.30 a.m.

The three who were charged with assaulting E. P. C. Blyton were asked to furnish bail in the sum of \$400 each; the other seventeen, \$200 each.

It is said that a subscription of \$10,000 was raised in five hours, yesterday, for the defence of the accused, the local Chinese community feeling very strongly that they were justified in using force to compel Koh Sam Tin to close his shop.

Singapore was flooded with handbills, last night, in Chinese, stating that there was no cause for mourning at the deceased ruler of China, who was not Chinese but Manchurian. All the Chinese who read should reject such statements.

CATTLE DISEASE IN POKFLAM.

OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at the office of the Board at 12.15 last Saturday afternoon, when the following letter from Mr. Adam Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, was laid on the table:—

Sanitary Board Officers,
28th November, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that foot and mouth disease exists at No. 9 shed, Sassoon's Villa, Pokfulam Road.

The shed contains fifteen cows and three of them yesterday were suffering from the disease. I beg therefore to recommend that the shed be declared an infected area under Section 15 of the Importation and Inspection of Animals (Hawley) Ordinance of 1903-1908.—I have, etc.,

ADAM GIBSON.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The meeting declared the shed in question to be an infected area.

MONUMENTS IN CHINA.

AN IMPERIAL TOMB.

The tomb of Chu Hsueh-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, is at Nanking. One of the monuments is being gradually destroyed by curious visitors pounding it with a stone to hear a supposed metallic sound come from it. Some ancient monuments of the Liang Dynasty not far from the city should be protected and cared for as such old monuments are rare even in China.

PAGODAS.

Nanking was the site of the beautiful porcelain pagoda destroyed during the Taiping rebellion and famed in Longfellow's poem—the part pertaining to the pagoda may be extracted from its setting as follows:—

POTTER'S SONG.

Turn, turn, my wheel! The human race,
Of every tongue, of every place,
Caucasian, Coyle, or Malay,
All that inhabit this great earth,
Whatever be their race or worth,
Are moulded and allied by birth,
And made of the same clay.

And yonder of Nanking, behold!
The tower of Porcelain, strange and old,
Built by the emperor of olden times,
Its balustraded balustrades,
With blue and red of twining leaves,
And roof of tile beneath whose eaves
Hang porcelain bells that all the time
Ring with a soft, melodious chime;
Will be the whole taken to pieces
By varied hands all found in one
Great mass of colour, like a mass
Of flowers illuminated by the sun.

Turn, turn, my wheel! What is begun
At daybreak must at dark be done,
To-morrow will be another day,
To-morrow will the furnace flame
Will search the heart and try the frame,
And stamp with honour and with shame
These vessels made of clay.

No relics of this famous structure are traceable except a rubbish heap.

A brick recently picked out of the debris of the famed White Pagoda at Pa-tai-chu in the Western Hills, near Peking, destroyed by troops of the Allies in 1900, has this stamped inscription:—

"The Buddhist doctrine comes from the cause, I say there is a cause. The cause vanishes, it according to this saying."

The last sentence has been interpreted by a Chinese as meaning "when the cause is vanished still I make this declaration." The brick was among thousands of its fellows that left their foundation on a blast of gun-cotton.

The cause has vanished—and the declaration remains to accuse. The loss of this beautiful pagoda has been lamented perhaps more by foreigners than by Chinese.

During the late war in Manchuria at least one pagoda was destroyed for military reasons. This was the Pa-tai at Pa-tai-tu, south of Mukden. Singularly enough the several pagodas on eminences around Mukden were not molested. But this one in the plain, was, according to foreign observers, blown up on March 9 by Russians in the withdrawal after the Battle of Mukden. It was a landmark, but small and relatively unimportant as a monument. The Japanese troops used the bricks for building roads.

Pagodas are not seen north of Kai-yuan in Manchuria. A pagoda dated about 1875, quite a small one, is to be seen at Yi-tien, seventy miles northeast of Mukden.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT MUKDEN.

The Imperial Palaces of China may be regarded as amongst the most precious monuments of their kind in the world. The Imperial Government has recently repaired the ancestral palace at Mukden preserving its ancient appearance, and has put away in the Ancestral Hall the records of the Imperial family history sent from Peking in October. The Mukden Palace is much smaller than any palace at Peking and is more barbaric in structure and appearance. It was badly ruined and all the minor buildings had collapsed. The Manchurian Viceroy spent an estimated sum of \$200,000 Mexican in restoring the place to something like its original appearance.

This palace is said to contain the finest single collection of Imperial porcelain and Chinese art works to be found in China, though the extent and value of the collection may be exaggerated. It is, however, the wonder of visitors. The collection has for years been piled up in complete disorder in little crowded buildings, uncared for though unmolested even by invaders. Much has, perhaps, deteriorated and some things have doubtless been entirely destroyed. The embroideries, paintings, carved jade, porcelains, bronzes, etc., have now been arranged in cases and on shelves and in places convenient for exhibit. The Government intends to make the palace a museum open to the people.

IMPERIAL RECORDS.

The Imperial family records, erroneously called the history of the dynasty, that have lately been placed in the Mukden Palace, were conveyed thither with great ceremony by Prince Li. His departure from Peking was one of the events of the year and said to be one of the most dignified and elegant ceremonies that foreigners have ever witnessed in Peking. A special train took the Prince and his suite, and the precious records on, led, to Mukden. The arrival there of the party is described as having been very showy. About five thousand troops were drawn up to receive it. The Prince gave a reception to the Consul General. It was a part of his mission to visit the famous Feling and Feling, the tombs of the Manchurian Kingdom. These tombs are in good preservation and until now have not suffered from vandals.

—*N. C. D. Naip.*

CHINA'S SORROW.

MOUING IN JAPAN.

The Emperor of Japan, who returned to Tokyo yesterday, has announced to-day that the Court will go into mourning for twenty-one days from this date.

The Emperor is a religious testimony of the Imperial wishes for closer friendship between China and Japan.

The Emperor and Empress have dispatched Prince Kanji and Princess Higashi Fushimi, respectively, as representatives at the Manchurian service which is to be held at the Chinese Legation to-day.

—*N. C. D. Naip.*

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The opening in Shanghai within the last few weeks (since postponed to last February, 1909) of the 7th of the International Opium Commission renders the issue, in the form of a Blue Book of a report by Mr. S. Leech, Councillor of the British Legation in Peking, on the opium question in China singularly opportune. There has been no lack of literature on the subject at any moment during the last two years; but most writers, and certainly all public speakers, have of necessity been obliged to content themselves with stating the obvious facts, and have been able to collect more or less haphazardly. Quite recently a more systematic attempt to collate information from various provinces was made under the auspices of the China Inland Mission; and while there was ample internal evidence of the impartiality of the compilation, such a record was always liable to be adjudged as coloured by "anti-opium" prejudices. In gauging

THE EXTENT OF OPIUM UNDER CULTIVATION.

a casual observer, who is asked to retain in his mind's eye the area planted in the same district a year or more ago, may well be misled, albeit unwittingly, by personal bias. For this reason it is unfortunate that the task of gauging the progress of opium suppression should depend for the most part on unscientific estimates; but in the absence of statistics, we can only rely for our information on impressions of Europeans travelling in the provinces. The International Commission meets a valuable guide for its deliberations will have been prepared by the Imperial Maritime Customs, whose Commissioners and inland postal officers have been instructed to collect all available data about the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of opium and morphia. Their reports will be transmitted to the Statistical Secretary, who will be attached to the Commission, and will represent the most complete and reliable source of information on the whole question. In the meantime we have Mr. LEECH'S INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE REPORT.

of which Sir John Jordan, in a covering letter says:—"Mr. Leech has devoted much care and attention to the preparation of this Report, and the conclusions at which he has arrived may be accepted as an accurate attempt to form an impartial estimate of the situation after an exhaustive examination of all the available material. Even without this strong recommendation an official memorandum of this nature, published under the authority of the British Foreign Office, would be welcomed by the majority of those who are seeking for the most practical methods of assisting China to free herself from the opium evil."

Mr. Leech, writing in June, states that since the end

of the capitalists who financed the great Tre-

that all the labours of missionaries and philanthropists, however praiseworthy, to awaken

...natives have not had so much effect as the soldiers of foreign Power in bringing China through the bitter consciousness of her weakness, to a sense of the necessity for speedy reform. Now there can no longer be any doubt that the nation is awake, and cannot refuse to return to her social and political evolution; it perhaps the most interesting and important phase of the world-politics of our times. — *Japan Chronicle*

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AFTER THE BALL

—

A REVELLER'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE

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IN THE
A strange story of a sea-going gentleman's strange conduct, has come to our knowledge. It appears that one of the strangers who left the scene of merriment at the St. Andrew's ball, was some hours of their morning's sojourn, suddenly found his way to No. 3 Police Station. The first person to accost his dazed vision, was a Chinese *luhng*. Whether the merry-maker saw one, two or three *luhngs* we are not in position to say, but we do know that the disappointed reveler was a pretty goodly sort of way. "Can ye tell me, *luhng*," I enquired a coble "tak me back to St. Andrew's?" The speaker used broad Scotch Gaelic, and of course it is only natural to suppose that the *luhng* understood Scotch. The reveler then told the worthy guardian of the police, the cause of his being there, and that he had been for the prompt arrival of Inspector Fenton, we would probably have heard of the

illiance between Wanchai and Huenghom was recovered in record time—A. L. Webb, Jr., fortunately, nothing untoward occurred and Wanchai the old salt has by this time recovered from his half-seas-over condition.

SOLDIER'S SAD END.

CUT HIS THROAT IN MURRAY BARREACKS

The mortal remains of Lance-Corporal T. E. Smith, who committed suicide by cutting his throat on Friday night last, were laid to rest at Valley Hall this morning. The funeral was, of course, a military one, and a large number of deceased's personal friends followed the casket.

marriage. At present the motive for the man's making his life is not known. The deceased, who was, comparatively speaking, a young man, belonged to the band of the Bufo. On Friday he was reported missing, and after a search he was found lying in one of the out-houses is Murray Barracks, where he was quartered, with his throat cut. A savior was discovered by his side. The body was taken to the Military Hospital for burial. The tragedy was not reported to the police until yesterday morning and certain investigators had to be made, by order of the Coroner, highly somewhat delayed the funeral.

PLAINTIFF ABSENT.

INTERESTING ACTION NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Wrongful dismissal was the allegation put forward by Mr. M. J. Maher, a foreigner, formerly a clerk in the employ of the Dock Company, in support of his claim against the former engineer—Mr. James Guy—which was called in the Supreme Court, last Wednesday afternoon. In the alternative he claimed \$50 in lieu of a month's notice.

When the time set to hear the case came the plaintiff was not present, and Mr. Justice Gomerie inquired whether the matter had been

settled.
Mr. A. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Lock

and that he was inclined to believe that plaintiff had abandoned his claim.

The name of the plaintiff was called in this unusual way by the usher, but there was no response. His Lordship waited for five minutes and the non-appearance of the plaintiff in; that absence gave everyone the impression that he had refused to proceed with the matter.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

THE CHINA CRISIS AND TRADE.

It is generally feared that the death of the Emperor of China will seriously affect Japanese trade.

In an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Asahi*, Mr. Iida, manager of the Osaka branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, after remarking that the death of the Emperor had been followed by that of the Empress Dowager, said that there was little doubt that these events had a great bearing on Japan's trade with China, but he could not share the fear generally entertained regarding their effect on trade. It was supposed, continued Mr. Iida, that the death of the Emperor took place when the Empress Dowager had already sunk into a protracted illness.

Thanks to the promptitude of a few officials who were able to prevent the Princes of the Imperial family and high officials from disputing the choice of a successor to the Throne, the decision was made quickly, without affording any opportunity for intrigue and commercial friction among the people was checked. This prompt action on the part of the Chinese officials would be of much advantage to the trade of Japan.

It would break out as a result of recent events.

The outlook of the trade with China, said Mr.

the event of a domestic disturbance breaking out in the Gulf

high official or of the revolutionists; and the sufferers would be British, German, Japanese, and American merchants. The Boston disturbance in 1900 dealt an almost fatal blow to the cotton-spinners of Japan. The recollection of the calamity in 1900 led him to hope sincerely that the disaster should not be repeated, and he was confident of the outlook.

Japan Chronicle, Feb. 22, 1901, p. 1.

QUILTY CONSCIENCE.

POLICEMAN'S COMRADE RIDE RETURNED.

A coolie in charge of a first class rickshaw was caught by Policeman Atswell, who was on duty in Consulate Road last Monday night. He was held by Wanchow Ah Yeh. The coolie answered in the negative, and continued to walk away.

"Can do, masee," the coolie replied, and he gave notice to the officer's reply, "Can do, masee."

The pertinacity of the man, together with the policeman's suspicions, and his refusal to produce his rickshaw license.

Not only the manner of the man, but the fact that he was a coolie, and that he was carrying a first class rickshaw, was the cause of the policeman's suspicions.

The policeman, who was on duty in Consulate Road last Monday night, was the cause of the coolie's arrest.

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HOW TO BECOME SUCCESSFUL
AND INDEPENDENT.

Probably there are few people in Hongkong who do not appreciate an outsider's praise of their natural abilities, particularly when that outsider writes from a place ten thousand miles away. It is always suspicious when a friend, who may be at your elbow daily, offers incense at the altar of your self-conceit, because there is generally an ulterior motive behind the votary's remarks. Not so, when the censoriouser hails from the great United States, and when the sole purpose of his laudation is to help you to climb still higher, with the highest of success. It was, therefore, with the greatest gratification and unalloyed pleasure that we received a letter from Washington, D.C., setting forth in good, round Anglo-Saxon some of the reasons why the merits of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* should no longer be hidden under the proverbial bushel, as if that were possible. As the reader has already surmised, the idea presented by the enterprising Americans was what was known as a money-maker, and it was our well-known company as spell-binders that induced our company's friends in Washington to seek our services in what is represented to be the cause of humanity, etc. Owing to the enormous post office transactions of the firm alluded to, they were unable to afford sufficient stamps to permit of the envelope being securely closed, and it arrived looking like an overdue bill. In fact it was only under the severest compulsion that any member of the editorial staff ventured to withdraw the contents of the open cover, but a glance at the letter accompanying a sheet of printed recommendations, hints and compliments was sufficient to allay suspicion. The letter began "Dear Friend," which led at first to the conclusion that either Mr. Eddy or the Salvation Army had routed us out, but so such luck. Still the first sentence shows how far travels. It began as follows: "Your name came into our possession from such a reliable source, that we do not hesitate for a moment in making you the proprietor to become an independent representative for our goods in the vicinity. From what we have learned about you, we are confident that you are just the person we are looking for, and we therefore urge you to consider this real opportunity with extreme care." Now, what we should like to know is—who has been ringing our praises so lustily that the good people of Washington, D.C., have arrived at a true and just estimate of our superlative worth? Who constituted that "reliable source"? Could it have been President Elect Taft or William Jennings Bryan? With both of whom we had friendly converse when they landed at the shores of this sequestered island. Even if it were one of the other of these distinguished politicians—and we feel inclined to back Taft, who was possibly influenced in our favour by the successful Princess Alice—how does this Washington firm know that we are just the person or persons they are looking for? No doubt they are perfectly correct; they should know best the sort of character they want and it is not for us to argue the point. The next paragraph opens like a quotation from a policeman's evidence, but that is discounted by the series of facts which follow: "From our information at hand we have reason to believe that you are, like other ambitious people, anxious to increase your present income by becoming associated with a well-paying established business. If so, you will be very much interested in reading the enclosed circulars. They describe very fully the position we now offer you, and show you just about how much money you can reasonably expect to make, if you decide to become a representative. As they say in the States: 'Money talks,' and our well-wishers are no business men. They know exactly well that we are ambitious; everybody in Hongkong is ambitious, but we refrain from hinting at the various directions which these ambitions take. Nor is there any question that we desire to be associated with a well-paying business—that is if the paying part finds its way into our pockets. The next point is as to the amount we may reasonably expect to make—and it will be noticed that up to this we have no conception of the character of the business, but that is immaterial. Personally, a few thousand dollars a month would not be out of the way, and we would be satisfied with less. This business can be done in one's spare time, so that the inducement to have a 'double-on-duty'—or words to that effect—would be eliminated, to the great joy of the women-folk. Our correspondent suddenly breaks off his familiar tone to impart a little information which will come as an interesting interlude to most readers. As he, or it, says: 'Science has proven that a great many diseases so common to mankind have their origin in a disordered condition of the digestive organs. When the functions of the digestive organs are interfered with, ranging from a slight indisposition to some critical illness. Thus by simply neglecting to keep the digestive organs in proper order anyone is liable to ruin his health, which means the wealth of most of us and the happiness of all. Everybody knows that practically all of these complaints, if taken in time, yield very readily to home treatment. As a bright, brief and entirely unobtrusive of the feeling which comes over most of us when somebody springs the word 'Work' on a convivial gathering, that synopses will take some beating. Of course, readers are getting impatient as we were to know what reference this had to our marvellous ability but perhaps they will see light in the next paragraph, which runs: 'Nature's Health Restorer is a simple household remedy, prepared to meet this great need. It is composed of roots, herbs and barks, and it puts in the form of a chocolate sugar-tablet, absolutely free from all opiates, narcotics and harmful drugs. It is both a most satisfactory household remedy, and a most pleasant one to take. Thousands of persons have used it with beneficial results, and many of them praise and recommend it, because they are grateful for what it has done for them.' So it is a medicine that we are to put on the market. All that has to be done is to waylay a friend or an enemy, preferably the latter, ask him if he is down-hearted and as he opens his mouth to answer that a chocolate sugar-tablet darts down his gullet, and charge him the usual tariff exacted by the cured-on-the-spot fraternity. This is a game which children and young-ladies might play with huge success. An elderly uncle, crumpled and bilious, would be an excellent subject to practise on, and if he should become riotous and purrily-faced all that would be necessary is to ring up No. 15, and send in a call for the Fire Brigade. Among the circulars which formed part of the package from Washington, D.C., was one headed 'Confidential Information' and it was marked 'copyright, 1906.' We shall not say ourselves liable to the law by publishing it, beyond stating that its real function is to tell the ambitious: 'How to become successful and independent.' The question is now as to this end being attained? All you have to do is to send for a regular box of tablets, which you will sell to your customers for a dollar gold, and you get that out for nothing. Each box contains ten 'highly-polished' chocolate sugar-tablets, put up in three smaller boxes, each of which can be retailed at 25¢ each. But the first lot is to be given away free as an advertisement. A guarantee accompanies the tablets, and the customer, presumably, will give steadily at the parchment while the pills are playing catch-as-catch-can in his bowels. When the representative has to pay for the second outfit, when the patients have recovered from the first, we cannot say, and it would take too long to find out. By accident we have just found out after another personal that the agent gets a box of pills for 55 cents gold, so that he makes 45 cents gold on each box sold, but if he orders 500 boxes at a time he gets them at 40 cents gold a box. It is like this: 500 boxes are sold at 40 cents; the total price to agent is \$200; the price to customers per box \$1; total price to customers \$500; agent's profit \$300, all in U.S. gold currency. Why not make a fortune while time flies? We do not care for the agency ourselves, but in response to the appeal of the proprietors of Nature's Health Restorer we pass it on to any reader who fancies himself as a quick. But we demand a commission; we don't do good by stealth in Hongkong.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

AN ACT OF COURTESY.

DEFERENCE TO EMPRESS DOWAGER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th November.

The Prince Regent and Grand Councilors have twice entreated the Dowager-Empress to administer the affairs of State.

Her Majesty has declined to accede to the request.

PRINCE CHING.

RESIGNS ALL OFFICES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th November.

Alleging old age, Prince Ching has resigned all his various offices. The Prince Regent, however, earnestly urges him not to go into retirement.

Prince Ching has so far been prevailed that he has consented to retain his posts with the exception of that of Inspector-General of the Military Forces.

PEKING.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S ESTATE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th November.

Prince Ching and Grand Councilor Yuan Shih-kai are not in favour of Prince Chun acting as the Regent. They have contrived to approach the Dowager Empress to administer the affairs of State so as to deprive Prince Chun of power.

The estate of the late Empress Dowager is worth twenty million dollars. The Prince Regent is desirous of devoting the entire amount towards the formation of a Navy.

The late Empress Dowager kept in the Ewo Park a shed for pleasure boats whose upkeep necessitated a large sum of money annually. The Prince Regent desires to do away with this expensive establishment. The Dowager Empress acquiesces in the proposal.

Yesterday an Imperial decree was issued appointing noon, on the 2nd December, for the enthronement of the young Emperor Pu-yi and the issue of the decree granting amnesty. On the previous day the Emperor will attend memorial services for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager in the Confucian Temple.

Mr. Rockhill, U.S. Minister in Peking, has advised that the American Government proposes to further reduce the Boxer indemnity payable by China to the United States in further testimony of the sympathy felt with China in her sorrow.

It is proposed by the Russian Government to reduce the guards stationed at Peking and Tientsin. The Waiyupu contemplates the despatch of a special Commissioner to return thanks to Russia.

Shanghai, 29th November.

On hearing of the Emperor's death, H.E. Shum Chun-hsen, ex-Viceroy of Canton, wished to hurry to Peking in order to participate in the mourning ceremonies. He was, however, so overcome with grief that he began to spit blood, and was compelled to abandon his idea of proceeding North.

YOUNG EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th November.

Telegrams were despatched by the Waiyupu to Chinese Ministers at

credited to foreign countries advising that the 2nd inst. has been fixed as the date for the enthronement of the young Emperor.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung has been entrusted with the duty of drafting the Imperial Edict on the occasion of the accession of the new Emperor.

The remains of the late Empress Dowager will be removed to the Kun-tak Palace on the 9th inst. The funeral expenses are estimated to cost six million dollars.

It has been decided that the Prince Regent and his spouse should remove to and reside at Pak-hoi within the Palace.

Most of the eunuchs attached to the retinue of the late Empress Dowager are in hiding.

THE DALAI LAMA.

AND THE STATUS OF TIBET.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th November.

The Dalai Lama is not agreeable to the change in the status of Tibet to that of a province under the administration of a Viceroy and Governor.

The President of the Ministry of the Interior has used every effort to convince the Buddhist Pontiff of the expediency of the change, but without success.

Their Excellencies Lien Yu (Imperial Chinese Resident in Lhasa) and Chao Eri-fog (High Commissioner of Frontier Defences in Kachuan, Tibet and Yunnan) have jointly reported to the Peking Government upon the situation in Tibet. They state that nearly all the insurgents in Batang and other places have been dispersed, and that quietness now reigns in Tibet. They point out that the strength of the Chinese troops stationed in Tibet is very small, and request the Government to issue instructions calling upon the Viceroy of Szechuan to send reinforcements. —N.C.D. News.

THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st December.

To-day being the day fixed for the accession of the young Emperor to the Throne, the Board of Rites has telegraphed to the Viceroys, governors and generals of the Provinces that they should on that day, together with the civil and military officials under them, perform congratulatory ceremonies, and that the officials and people within their respective jurisdictions should wear appropriate costume on that day.

On accession day if any foreign officials or merchants should present themselves for the purpose of offering congratulations, the Chinese officials should receive them in their robes of office and hoist flags and fire salutes (as the case may be) in accordance with prescribed custom. As soon as the ceremonies are over, officials are enjoined to observe all the mourning ceremonies.

Later.

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking has requested the Waiyupu to present a memorial on their behalf stating that it is the wish of the Foreign representatives to be present to offer congratulations on the occasion of the accession of the Young Emperor to the Throne.

CHINA'S NAVY.

GERMANY'S PROFFERED ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st December.

In an interview with the Ministers of the Foreign Office, the German Minister mentioned that his Government was prepared to assist China in the reorganisation of her Navy.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

COMPENSATION FOR SOLDIERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Kiro 1st December.

Mr. Ijima, the Japanese Minister in Peking, has notified his Government's intention to pay compensation in the case wherein six Chinese soldiers were shot by Japanese in Kiro.

THE ANHUI MUTINY.

TAOTAI IN TROUBLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 1st December.

The soldiers who mutinied in Anhui have been examined and have

confessed that their leader was Hung Sing-kee.

Hung having been recommended for appointment by Taotai Ku Chung-sung, the Provincial Judge has placed the latter in custody pending further proceedings.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

BRITISH CONSULAR INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

ACCUSED WATCHMAN DISCHARGED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 3rd December,

10.30 a.m.

The finding of the British Consular Court of Inquiry in the s.s. *Fatshan* case has been posted up in the morning boat.

The accused watchman has been discharged.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 2nd December.

A Court of Inquiry was held at the British Consulate on Tuesday, the 1st instant, and continued to-day to investigate into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese passenger on board the s.s. *Fatshan* who it is alleged was killed by being assaulted by a ticket collector (a foreigner) while collecting the passage tickets. This incident has excited considerable foment amongst the Chinese here against the foreigner owing to the wild and exaggerated reports of the occurrence appearing in the Chinese newspapers. The Court was presided over by Mr. Fox, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, and there were present also the Portuguese Consul-General Mr. Moraes, a Chinese Magistrate and a representative of the Viceroy. In delivering the finding of the Court, Mr. Fox said that in the first place he must state that the Court was an informal one as the accused is not a British subject, and further that there is no charge before him against the man who is alleged to have committed the assault, but on account of a communication he had received from the Viceroy informing him that a Chinese passenger was said to have been killed on board a British ship, he had ordered this inquiry to be held, and in order that it should be conducted in fairness and justice to all concerned he had allowed the Chinese press reporters and the public to be present. Having gone through all the evidence before him, specially the most vital one—that of the European doctor who had examined the corpse and who testified to the having found the slightest mark on the body which might have caused the death and in view of the clear evidence given by the officer of the steamer of what actually happened, he must come to the conclusion that the deceased came by his death in a natural manner, and there not being sufficient evidence against the accused he is not justified in handing him over to the Portuguese Consul, and the accused was discharged. In conclusion, Mr. Fox said that if the Viceroy is not satisfied with the result of the inquiry and that if further evidence may be forthcoming, the Viceroy may communicate with his colleague and the Portuguese Consul-General who will deal with the matter. The captain and the agent of the Steamship Company have given their assurance to produce the ticket collector if so required. A word of warning was given by Mr. Fox to the Chinese press reporters, and he requested them to refrain from publishing false reports, but to adhere strictly to all the evidence they had heard in the Court.

THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

Pu-yi was enthroned on the 2nd inst. The young Emperor was carried in the arms of his father, the Prince Regent.

Later.

The Edict announcing the accession of the young Emperor laid great stress on the institution of the future Parliament for China.

H.E. CHANG IN MAO.

A PERSONA GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent is of opinion that H.E. Chang in Mao is a capable official and has every intention of reinstating him into office.

[H.E. Chang in Mao is of Kaiping Mines fame and will be remembered as the Chinese official who represented the Chinese Government in the hearing of the case against the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd., in London, about three years ago.—Ed., H.K.T.]

LEGATION GUARDS.

PROPOSED INCREASE ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

All the Foreign Ministers are agreed upon the abandonment of the contemplated increase in the Legation Guards.

OFFICIALS.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent does not propose any change of important officials appointed by the late Emperor and

A CONFERENCE.

HIGH OFFICIALS IN SECRET CONCLAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

On the 30th ult. the Prince Regent held a long conference with Prince Ching, Tsai Cheuk and Chang Chih-tung on important matters of State.

Grand Councilor Yuan Shih-kai was not present at the conference.

A PRINCELY ACT.

THE REGENT'S MAGNANIMITY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

It is proposed by the Grand Councilors to make the Prince Regent a monthly allowance of Tls. 20,000. Prince Chun, however, had it reduced to Tls. 10,000.

EHO PARK.

WORKS TO BE ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

An Imperial Decree has been issued directing all the works now in progress in the Eho Park to be abandoned.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

TO BE OFFICIALLY MANAGED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd December.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has decided that the profits of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be apportioned to the shareholders; but that the management must be vested in the hands of officials.

His scheme in connection with the railway will soon be made public.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory:

December 3rd, 3.40 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon S. of the Western Carolines, direction unknown.

December 4th, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Pelaw Islands moving W.N.W.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

RECEPTION AT AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

The sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Emperor Joseph I was fittingly celebrated last Wednesday afternoon by the Austro-Hungarian community in Hongkong, when Consul and Mrs. von Winter held an "At Home" at "The Firm" Magazine Cap Road. The grounds were prettily decorated with flags and a large, faithful portrait of the Emperor was prominently displayed in the Hall, tastefully decorated with evergreens. The Band of the Buffs saluted the proceedings with pleasing selections of music, which was greatly appreciated.

Among those who attended the reception to offer their congratulations for the auspicious event were H.E. the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Simons, A.D.C., and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, Private Secretary, H.E. the Governor, and Mr. J. H. May, Commanding the Forces in South China, Vice-Admiral Sir Heworth Lambton, Flag-Lieutenant H. B. Mullens, R.N., Capt. E. C. Blanchflower, R.N., Secretary to Commodore, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. F. H. May Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. May, Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Hon. Mr. W. J.atham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, and Mrs. Chatham, Capt. C. C. Heathcote, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Lieut.-Col. Bayard, D.S.O., Commanding the Buffs, Major Probyn, R.A.M.C., the Rev. Bishop, D. D. Foxson, the Consular Body and several others.

The National Anthem brought a very enjoyable afternoon to a close. Later on, the Austrian Consul wired home H.E. the Governor's congratulations.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

SHOPKEEPER ATTACKED AT WEST POINT.

30th ult.

It was not until yesterday that the West Point police were successful in arresting six men, who it is believed, were concerned in a most cowardly assault which took place in that district on Thursday night last. The victim—a shopkeeper named San Cheung—still lies in a dangerous condition in the Government Civil Hospital.

San Cheung is the master of a rattan shop at 210, Des Voeux Road West, and the six men in police custody were, so it is stated, formerly in his employ. Some time at the beginning of this month they were discharged, and their places filled by women, who were considered better and faster workers. There can be no question; if the report is true, that the action of the shopkeeper angered the six men, and it is alleged, they swore to get level with him one day. On Thursday night, after watching for several weeks, they met San Cheung in a dark part of Centre Street returning home. One of the men was armed with a chopper and the rest with bamboo poles. They attacked the unsuspecting shopkeeper mercilessly, and in his unconsciousness on the road-side. Some time later he was found by the police, and during a cursory examination it was seen that besides a number of other wounds about his body, the shopkeeper had received a cut in the middle of the head, through which it was said, his brains could be seen. No time was lost in sending him to hospital. His alleged assailants were arrested in the Police Court, to-day, and remanded.

Death of Emperor and Empress.

THE COLONY'S SYMPATHY.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council which was held last Thursday, advantage was taken by H.E. the Governor to officially express the sympathy of the Colony with the Chinese people and their bereavement by the death of the Emperor and Dowager Empress. In introducing the Resolution, His Excellency, in the course of a short speech of condolence, said that it was only fitting that this community should express its condolence and sympathy with the Chinese people and he was sure all members wished prosperity to China in the future. He had wired to the British Consul-General at Canton a message of condolence, and that official conveyed the same to the Viceroy, who signed back his gratitude. His Excellency had not yet sent a copy of the Resolution to Peking but would do so shortly. His Excellency then moved the Resolution, which is as follows:—

That the Legislative Council of Hongkong at this, its first meeting since the news of the deaths of the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China was received, desire to record its sympathy with the Government of China on the loss it has sustained by the death of its Ruler and to express its hope that the reign of the new Emperor may be successful and prosperous.

Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., on behalf of the Chinese community, thanked His Excellency for the kind words he had spoken and said that he most pleasingly and feelingly seconded the Resolution. The sad calamity which had overtaken China was of such a nature as not to fail to call forth sympathy. The way in which the people showed their fortitude and calm resignation was indeed admirable. On the same day, the announcement of the death of the Emperor took place, and he was sure that all the members would wish him a long and prosperous reign. The speaker expressed a wish that the Prince Regent would have every success in his responsible post and concluded with a hope for the welfare and peace of the Empire. (Applause.)

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S SONS.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE OF BANKRUPTCY ORDER REFUSED.

Choi Chung Li, son of the late Choi Chan, a multi-millionaire, made application before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) to be discharged as a bankrupt. At the time he was adjudged bankrupt his assets amounted to \$37,182.95, the liabilities running into something like \$50,000.

Mr. F. P. Hall (of Messrs. Bratton and Hall) made the application. Debtor, cross-examined by the Official Receiver, said that he lived with friends in Wellington Street. For the last three years, since the bankruptcy, he lived in Canton and Hongkong. How have you found the means for living?—I had no money, but the executors of my father allowed several tens of dollars to my wife.

Have you received any money from your mother?—No.

Are you entitled to some property under your father's will?—No.

You had some property?—Yes.

You say you are not entitled to anything further?—No.

How much money have you spent during the last three years?—I spent very little after the bankruptcy.

How much?—A few dollars a month.

Since then who have been keeping your family?—The executors of my late father allowed \$30 a month for my wife.

Have you earned any money since?—No.

What were you doing then?—Nothing, staying at home.

Are you not capable of doing some work?—Yes. After I am discharged I will look for work.

Mr. Hall asked for the debtor's discharge. The Chief Justice said he could not do so according to law.

Mr. Hall—Then, will your Lordship suspend the Order for twelve months?—I can do that.

The Order was suspended, debtor to report himself to the Court at the end of that time.

MAKING COURT.

DISREGARDING HARBOUR REGULATION.

In the Marine Court, yesterday morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, charged to Kai, master of the steam launch *Logan*, with failing to observe the rule of the road on the 27th ultimo.

Lieut. Beckwith stated that at about 1.45 p.m. on the day in question, he left the Harbour Office steps in one of the Harbour Department's launches. Half way across the Southern Fairway, witness saw the steam launch *Logan* crossing on his starboard bow. Witness pointed to go under her stern, when the *Logan* starboarded. Witness had to remove his helm and only just cleared her by a few feet.

The defendant's excuse was that on seeing the Assistant Harbour Master on board, the launch, he tried to show his respect for him by keeping out of the way.

Defendant was fined \$5 for his polliwag.

DISOBEYING LAWFUL COMMANDS.

In the same Court, Mr. W. G. Christie, and

Engineer of the s.s. *Montague*, proceeded against Chan Fat, a fireman, for disobeying the lawful Commands of the complaint on the 27th October while at sea.

Complainant stated that on the 27th October, on the passage to Vancouver, defendant was on duty. Witness was not satisfied with defendant's work in the engine room, to be turned him over to the N. 1 fireman to work on the fire. The latter

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

LUGARD, EXPECTED 24TH DEC.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

community will be glad to know
regard left Marseilles by P. and
on Nov. 27th, and arrives here 1
THE GOVERNOR'S ENGAGEMENTS.
Following are His Excellency's engage-
ments during the ensuing week:—
Friday—H. E. receives Commander
U.S.S. Naval Attaché at Tokyo.
Attends performance of "Coun-
Saturday—Lunches with cricket tea-
Aviation 1.15 p.m.

yesterday—H.E. inspectors Hong Kong Police Department, Kowloon. Dinner at Jockey Club at Hongkong Club Friday—Opens Bazaar at 1. Collected money for the Chinese Red Cross in aid of the C.M.S. Training School for Nurses at the Chinese Hospital College and the Ministering Schools for the Blind and Deaf-mute Asylum Institutions.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$1,000, resulting in damage being done to about \$7,000, broke out in a three-story building in Water Street, West Point, about one o'clock yesterday morning. The cause was due to a gas stove left in charge of Mr. G. N. Oime (deceased).

The flames were extinguished by the fire department. The first floor, occupied by coolies, was not damaged. The ground floor, occupied by a fruit merchant, which was insured, was slightly damaged by fire. The fire, which was believed to be on the first of the upper floors, is believed to have been caused by a cigarette dropped by a coolie. The police are making a preliminary investigation.

On a firm's account books, was preferred against Tam Wing Chi, residing at 40, Upper Lascar Road, Police Court, last Tuesday. The case was Kwong Pak Tong and Lu C. managers of the Tai Wo Hop Kee, 105, Lake Street.

It was alleged that the information for the disposal of the magistrate. (Mr. J.) that on the 10th ult., the defendant, the Tai Wo Hop Kee shop and asked to examine certain account books. In order to do so, and according to the police, took the books away with

allegation was denied by the defendant, who stated he was not a party to the case and was a journeyman.

HOOPKNEPERS ROBBED.

A GANG OF OUTLAWS AT WORK ON THE MAINLAND.

It is the season of the year, when the cherry is not so very far off, and when the robbers are looking forward to a good time on the Mainland are not so far off.

occurrence. So far less than a dozen
in the New Territory have been brought
lawless gangs and in each case valuable
been stolen, and in many cases
maltreated. Up to now the po
ly been able to follow up one robbery
and three men are being detained
Ohio Gaol awaiting trial.
ings of a number of these outlaw
suspected to belong to the gang
able for the previous attacks at Ch
t night, are of a daring charac
as the gang ransacked two shops
gan almost at the same time.
-wan village is on the mainline
a little distance away from S-sen.

[illegible]

They then made away with the same time nine other hoodlums who also belonged to the original gang, playing havoc with the neighborhood. (p. 30) a little distance down the street. They were armed with similitude and carried out their nefarious precisely the same manner as before. After terrorizing the shop men at the end of each with clothing, jewelry and their escape with clothing, jewelry and to the value of \$150.

reputation of the robbers has been raised, and the police by the victims, and steps are being taken to run the scoundrels to earth. General belief, however, that the robbers crossed the border into Chinese territory, and they are safe to dispose of the spoil with a sweet will.

NON-SUITED.

IN THE SEWING MACHINE ACTING.

erved decision of Mr. Justice Goffe, in the action brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Company against the American Sewing Machine Company, is that the latter is not entitled to an injunction against the former from using the name "Singer" in connection with their machines, although the latter have been using the name for many years.

The sum of \$49, balance due for a new pipe sold to him on the installment delivered in the Supreme Court morning. The contract stated that he agreed that the contracts entered into between him and the The first contract had not expired. It is of opinion that there was no fraud and agreement. He would not be with costs.

Two employees of the King Edward Hotel, who are in the Police Court on the 2nd inst. to have a dispute properly settled by a proper person, so happened to be the first police magistrate. When Su So, a coolie, was charged with assaulting a Chinese Man, a table "boy," which he denied, it was proved, however, that a quarrel between them led to Chan using his strength against the man, who felt the pain. The pugilist was ordered to pay a fine of \$2 and to compensate the "boy" in the sum of \$2.

at Ma Tale Chung on the 29th ulto. The second summons was brought by Khai Singh Hiya Singh against four others for a similar offence. Solicitors are engaged on both sides. The next hearing will take place on Tuesday.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Ja.....	Singapore	H. A. L.	Dec. 8

onia	Shangnat.	H. A. L.	Dec.	7
n n	Singapore.	M. & Co	Dec.	6
chchuria	Japan	P. M. Co.	Dec.	7
est Simons	Saigon	M. M.	Dec.	7
omi Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	Dec.	7
omi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Dec.	8
ia	Singapore.	C. & Co.	Dec.	8
Valdemar	Sydney	M. & Co	Dec.	9
p. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Dec.	10
pire	P. Darwin	G. L. & Co	Dec.	14
orofu Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Dec.	21

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. RADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/91=\$21.942	5 1/2 %	\$250 sales London £21
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCE.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$411,990	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,277 \$9,000,000	Tls. 160,522	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$60,000 \$302,478 \$19,095	\$2,506,012	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$815 sales
Langkat Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$25,137	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 %	\$167
FIRE INSURANCE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,802	\$372,422	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 %	\$103 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$530 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$9,000 \$204,638 \$90,007	\$1,025	\$1 for 1906	...	\$14
Couglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000 \$289,500 \$21,766	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$93 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$120,000 \$1,000,000 \$17,055 \$14,000 \$240,000	117,755	\$1 1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.08	8 1/2 %	\$307 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/91=£5.154	5 1/2 %	\$237 £37
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/91=£5.154	5 1/2 %	\$237 £37
Universal Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,520	Interim of Tls. 24 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Shell "Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£2	£2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£62,817	Final of 3/- making 3/- for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 sellers 47/6 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000 \$47,221	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1908	4 1/2 %	\$24
Yaku Tok and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,255 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,142	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$279,871	\$8 for year ending 31.12.07	...	\$122 1/2 an. and b.
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$135,193	\$1 for 1907	...	\$50 sellers
Yak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.05	...	Tls. 87 1/2 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£11,556	Final of 1/5 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.12.07	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. £1,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48	...	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$55,600	\$3,720	\$1.25 for year ending 31.1.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	33,556	Final of \$14 making \$33 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$44 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	\$84,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Hongkong Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 116,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	Final of Tls. 24 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	Tls. 79 buyers
Hongkong and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 142 1/2 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Indo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100
Indo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$750,				